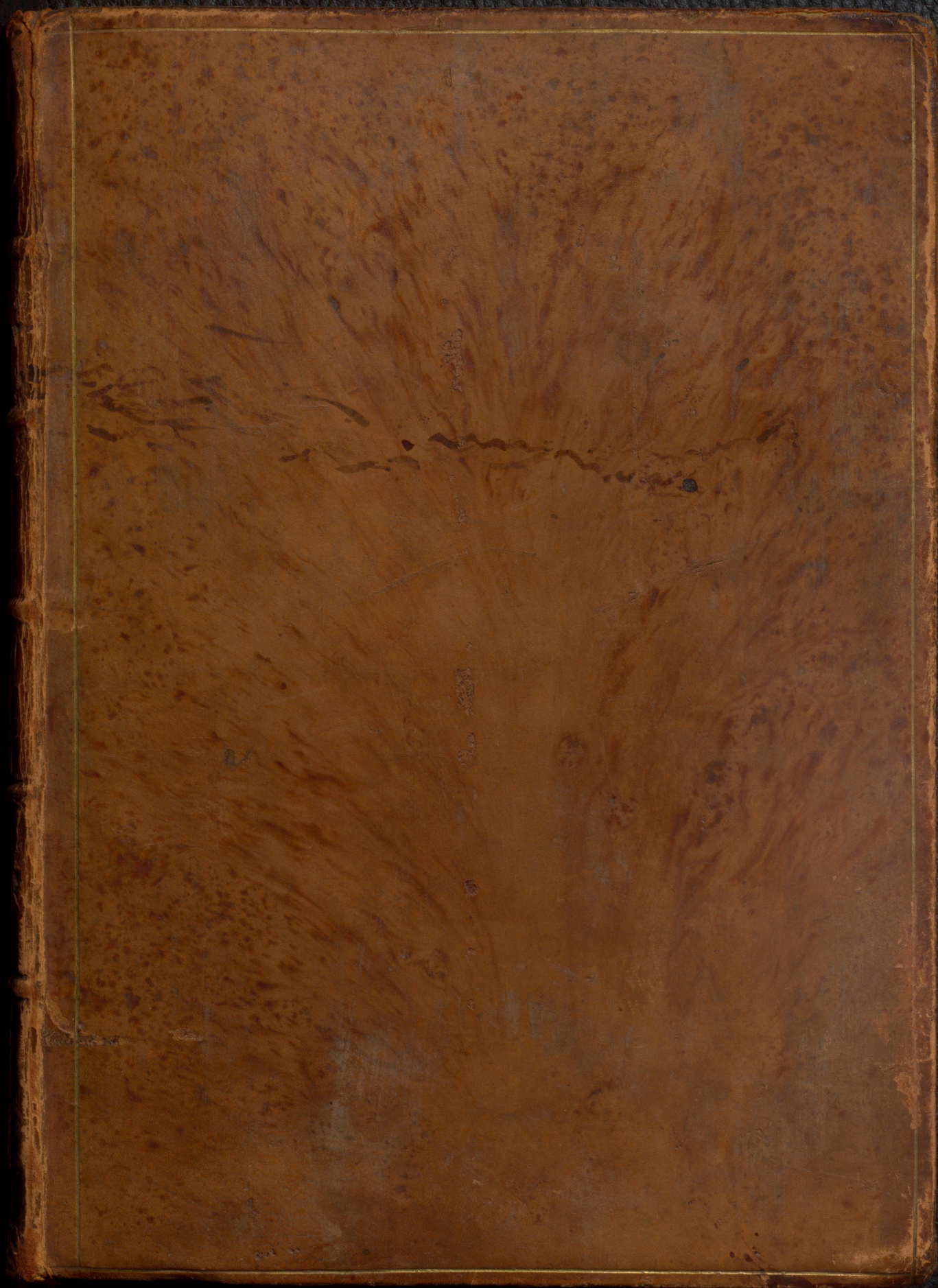




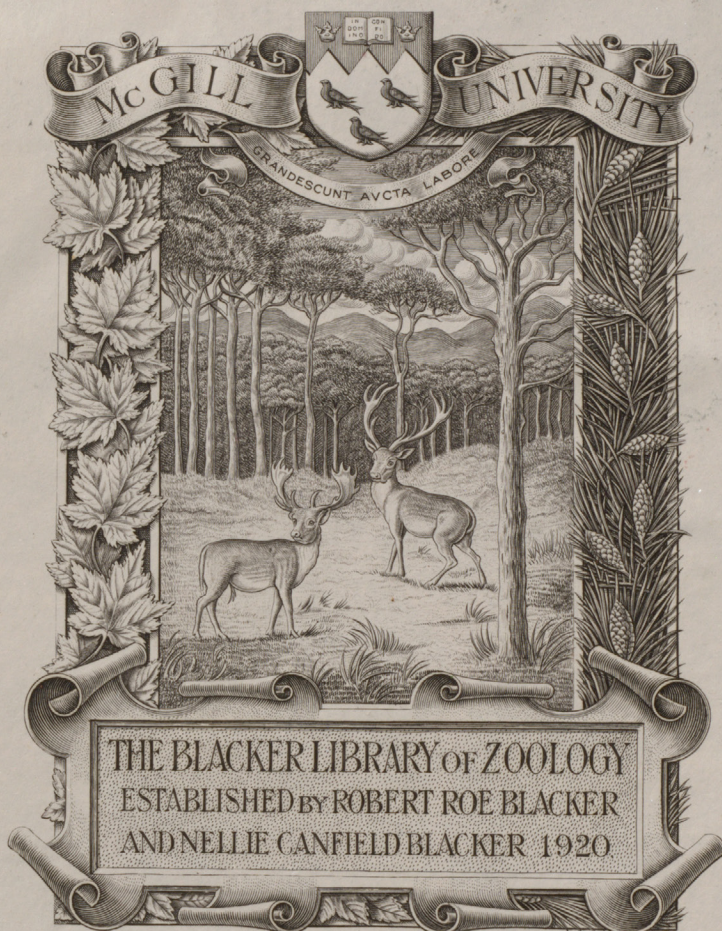
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The
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of
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Immediately
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Nature
By George Shaw
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1799

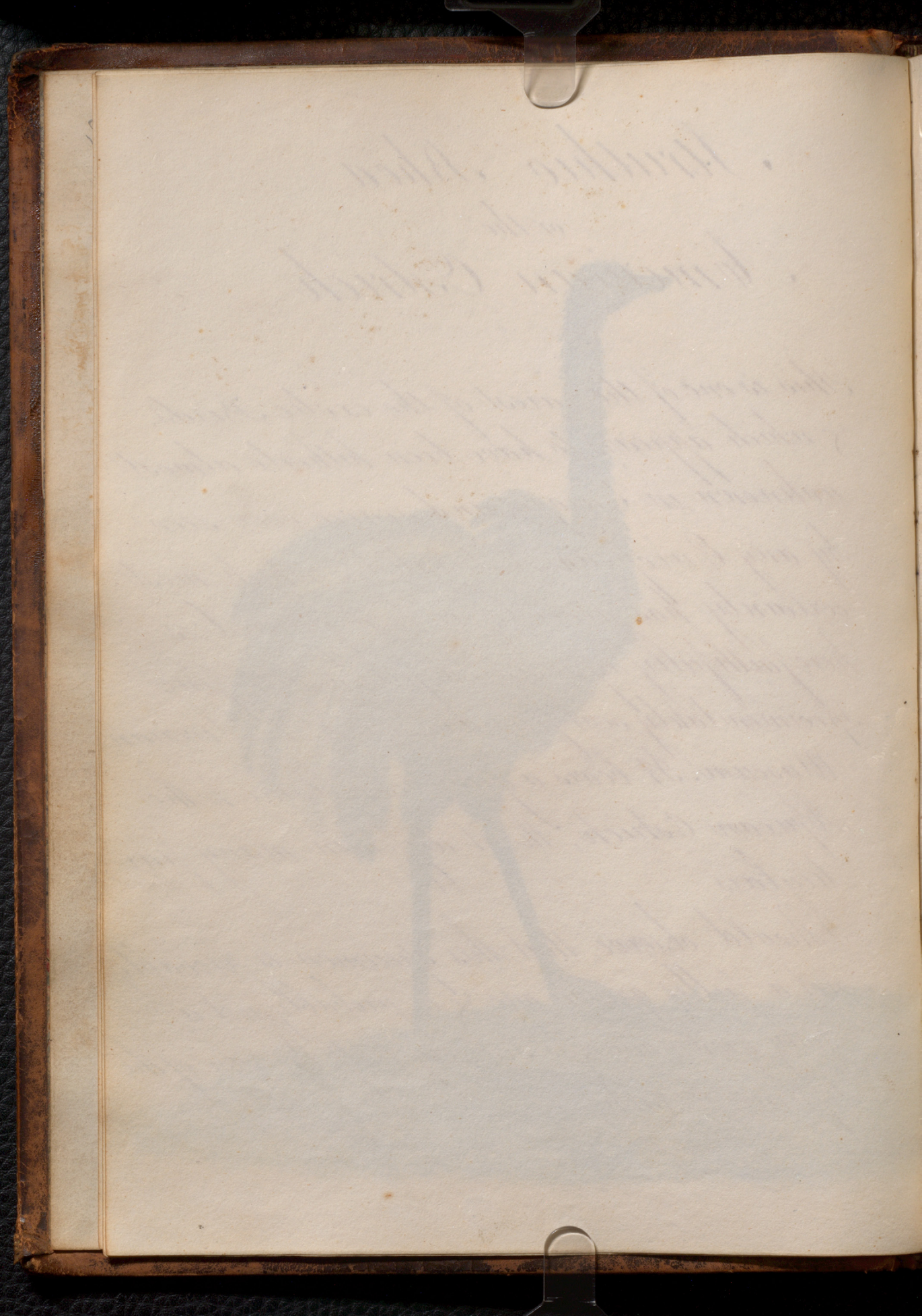
271171



Struthio Rhea
or the
American Ostrich

This is one of the rarest of the exotic Birds,
& which appears to have been hitherto almost
unknown in Europe, and scarce ever seen
by any European Naturalist, & which, most
certainly has never before been figured, is
here faithfully represented from a very fine
specimen lately sent from America to the Leverian
Museum. It bears a great resemblance to the
African Ostrich, tho it differs in many par-
ticulars

I should observe, that this specimen is probably
not a fully grown one & is probably not a
fully grown one & is scarcely half the size of the
African Ostrich.





Sphinx Ocellata

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 796

Ocellated Sphinx

(or)
Eyed Hawk-moth

The alteration of form during the different periods of life, which the insects of the Papilionaceae tribe undergo, affords a subject of the most pleasing contemplation to the mind of the Naturalist; & though a deeply philosophical survey demonstrates that there is no real or absolute change produced in the identity of the creature itself, or that it is in reality only the gradual and progressive evolution of parts before concealed, & which lay masked under the form of an insect of a widely different appearance, yet it is justly viewed with the highest admiration, & even generally acknowledged as in the most lively typical change.

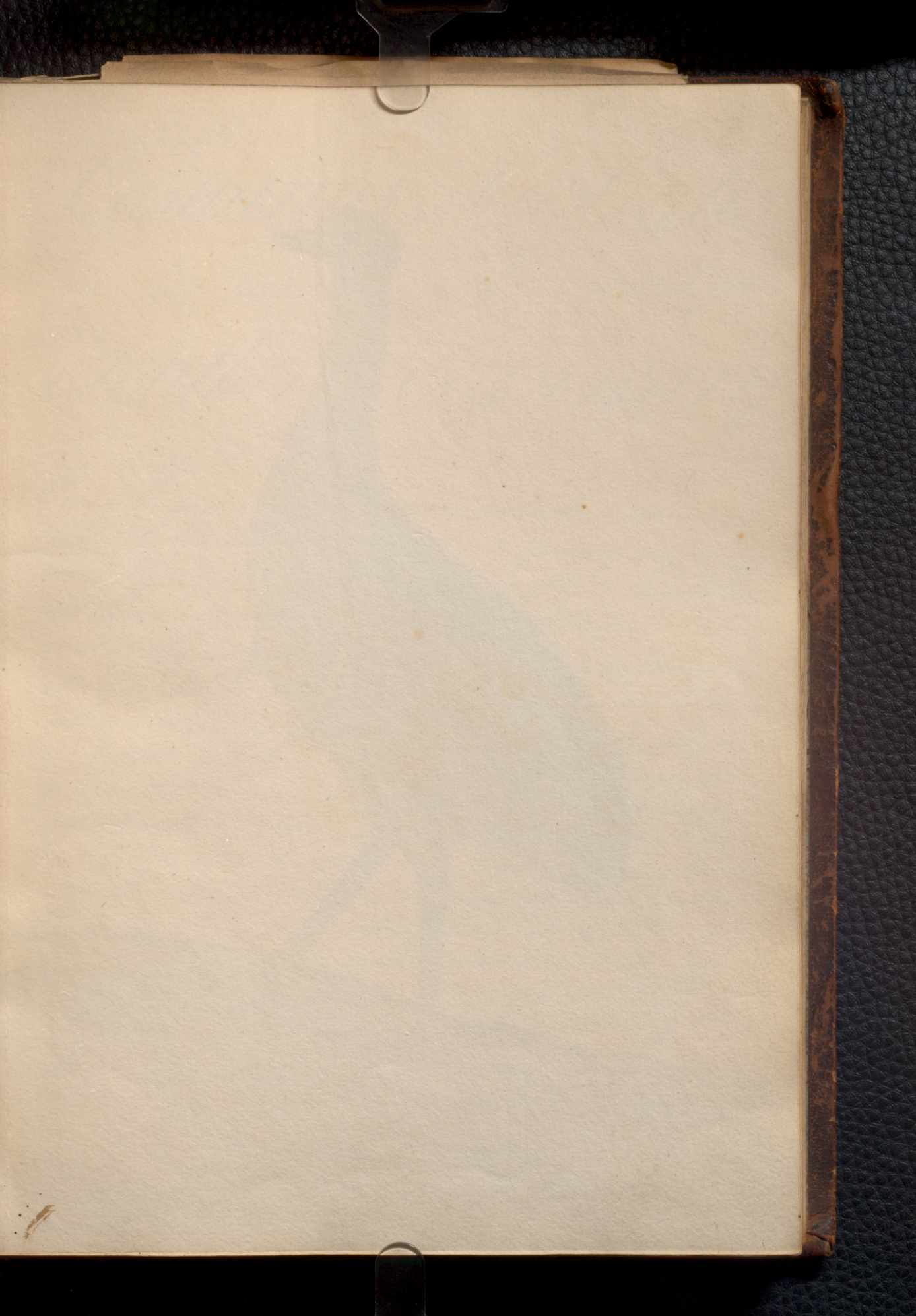
If any regard is to be paid to a similarity of names, it should seem that the ancients were sufficiently struck with the transformations of the butterfly, & its revival from a seeming temporary death, as to have considered it as an emblem of the soul, the Greek word ψυχή signifying both the soul & a butterfly.

The metamorphosis is thus described by an anonymous poet

The helpless crawling caterpillar trace
From the first period of his reptile race.
Clothed in dishonour, on the leafy spray

Unseen he wears his silent hours away
Till satiate grown of all that life supplies
Self taught, the voluntary martyr dies.
Deep under earth his darkling course he bends,
And to the tomb, a willing guest, descends.
There long secluded in his lonely cell
Forgets the sun, & bids the world farewell.
O'er the wide waste the wintry tempests reign,
And driving snows sweep the frozen plain:
In vain the tempest beats, the whirlwind blows;
No storms can violate his graves repose.
But when revolving months have won their way,
When smile the woods & when the zephyrs play
When laughs the vivid world in summers bloom,
He bursts, & flies triumphant from the tomb.
And while his new-born beauties he displays,
With conscious joy his altered form surveys.
Mark, while he moves amid the sunny beam
O'er his soft wings the varying lustre gleam.
Scour'd into air, on purple plumes he soars
Gay nature's face with wanton glance explores;
Proud of his various beauties wings his way,
And spoils the fairest flower, himself more fair than they
And deeds more man the future promise vain
When worms can die, & glorious rise again.

The caterpillar is generally found on willows. It arrives at its full size towards the beginning of August, when it buries itself, & changes to a chrysalis, from which, about the first week in June, proceeds the moth.

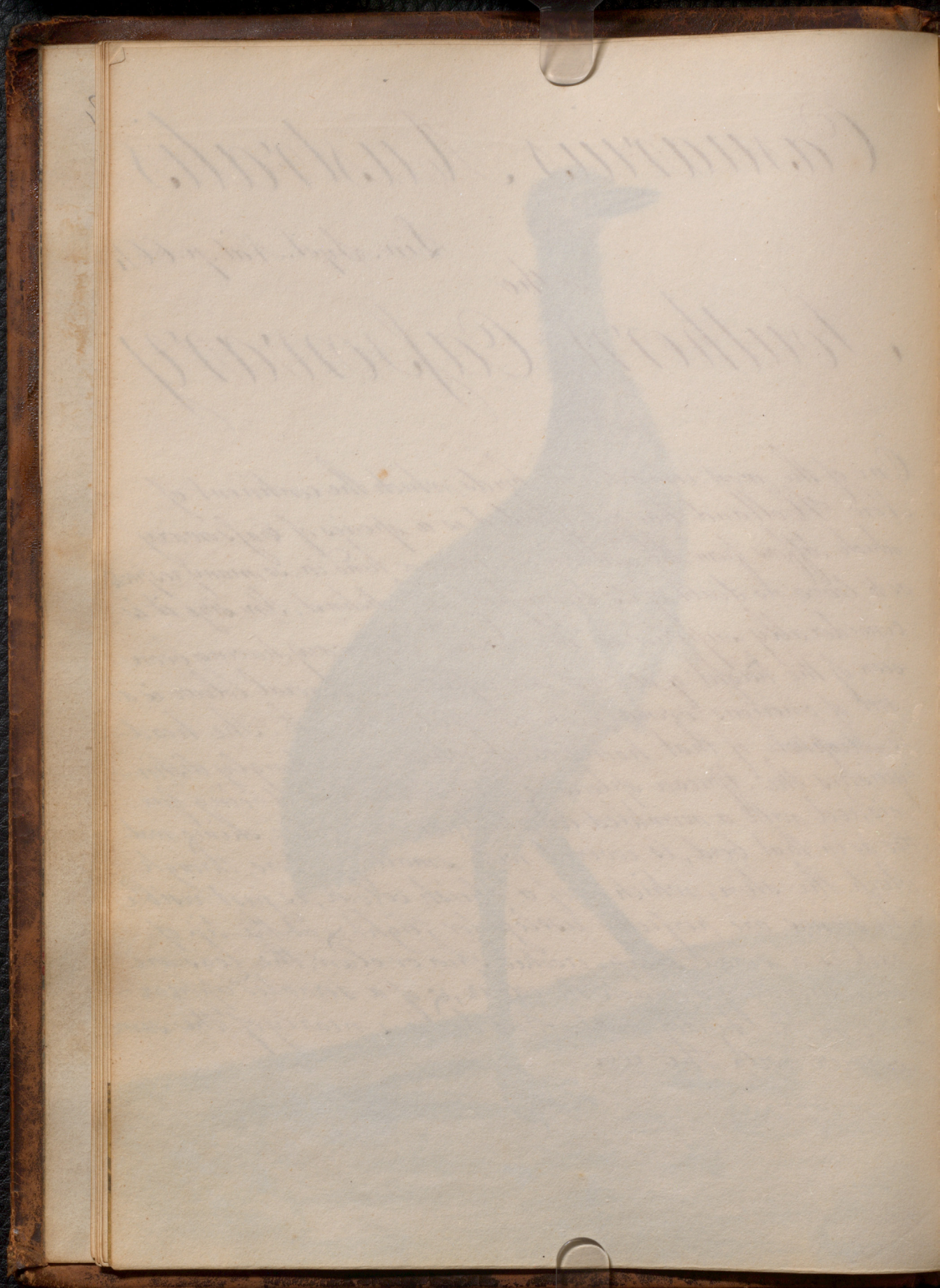




Casuarus Australis

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 661
or the
Southern Cassowary

One of the most remarkable birds which the continent of New Holland has yet afforded is a species of Cassowary which differs from the common or African kind in so many respects as to leave no doubt of its being perfectly distinct. In size it is considerably superior to the common Cassowary, having been seen of the height of at least seven feet. Its general colour is a sort of cineritious brown, somewhat paler beneath. The head is destitute of that horny crest which so strikingly distinguishes the African species; & the neck instead of being furnished with a wrinkled longitudinal red & blue skin & wattles as in that bird, is covered with small feathers, through which the skin, which is of a bluish colour, is just visible. The wings are perfectly useless for flight, & at the tip of each is a small, sharp, crooked spur or claw. The legs are very strong, of a blackish colour, & of a serrated appearance on the hinder part. The beak is nearly of the same colour with the legs.





The Black-striped Butterfly
- As a native of India

The black. black. black. black.





Psittacus Funereus

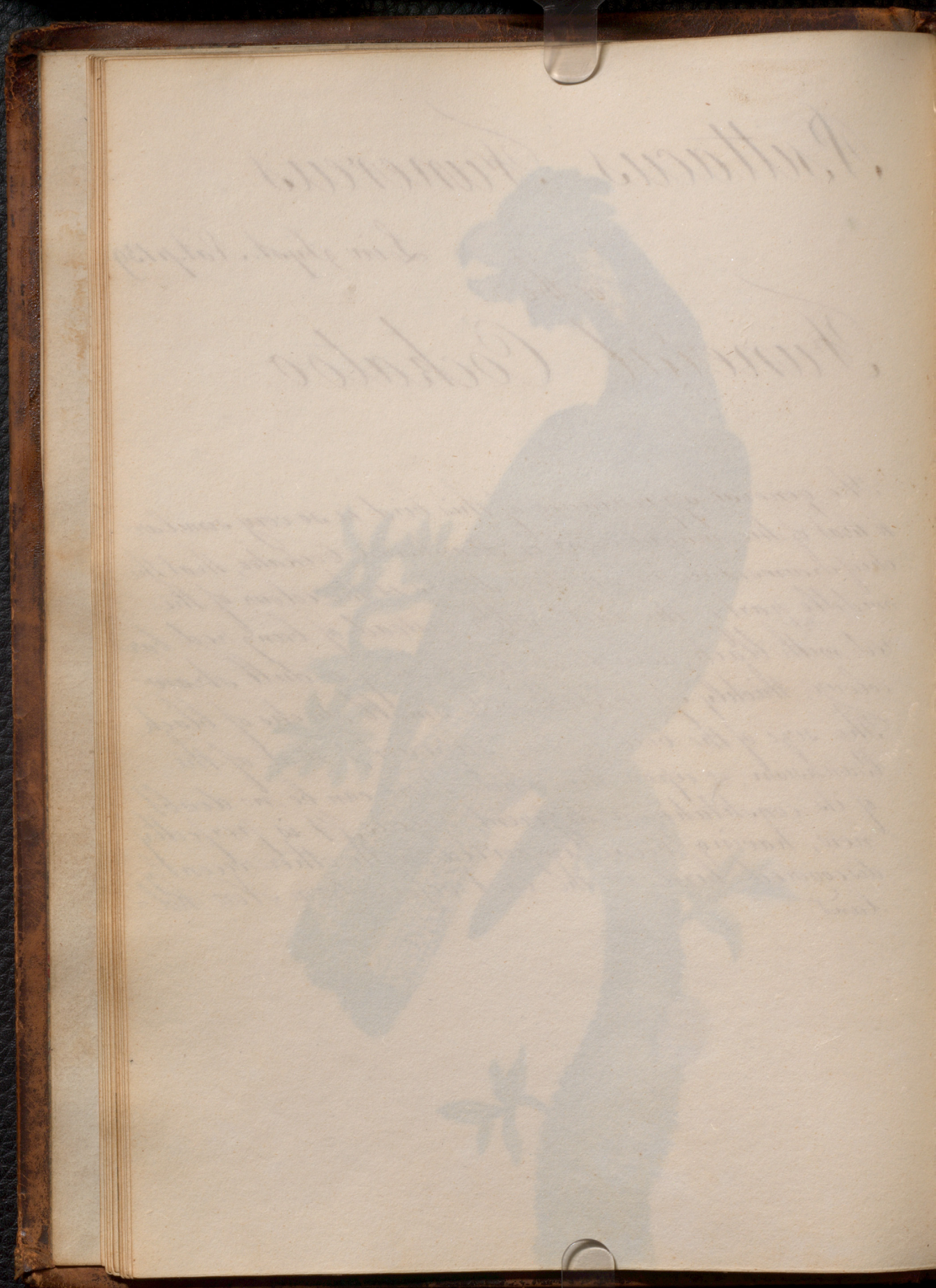
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139

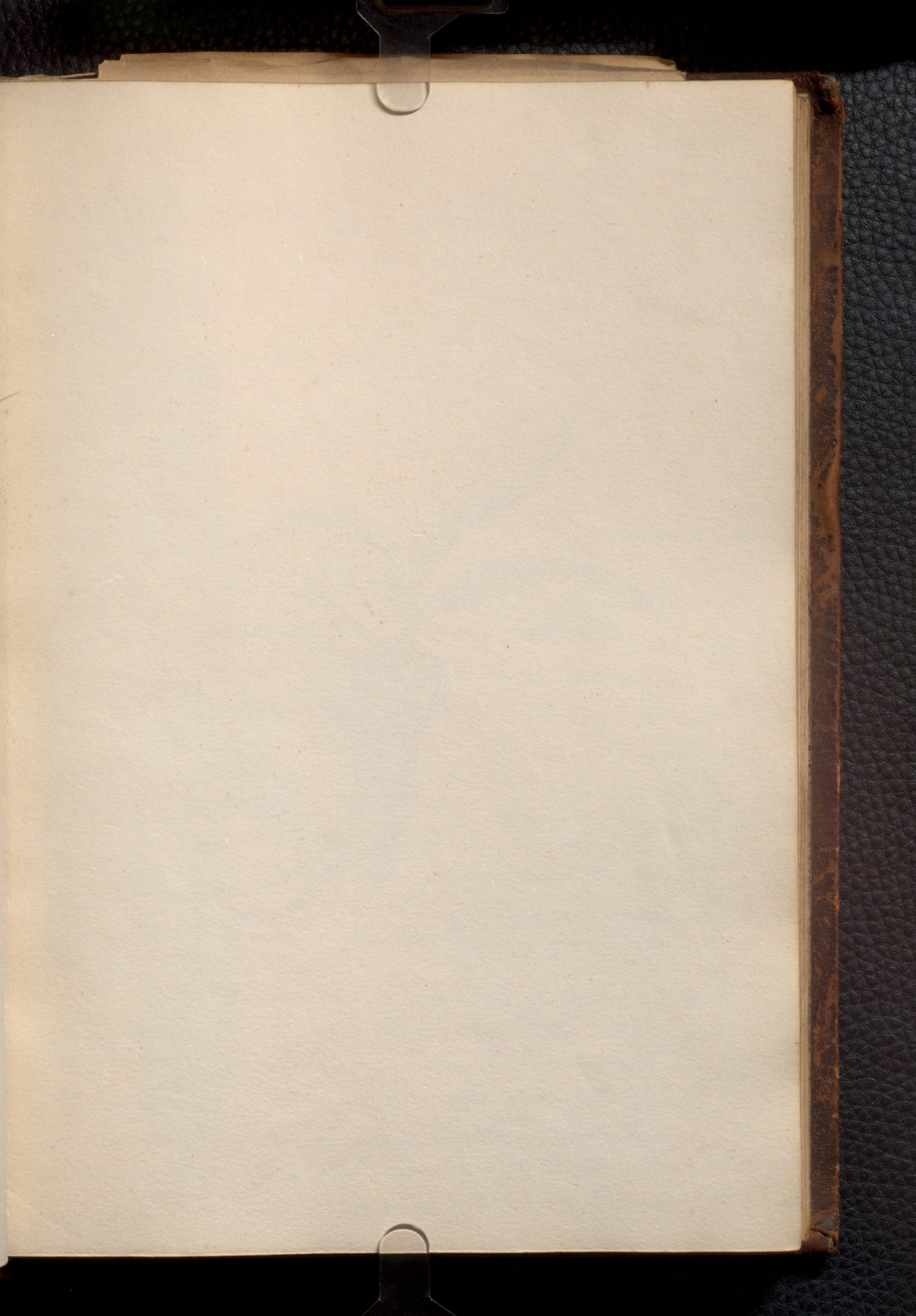
or the

Funeral Cockatoo

The general appearance of this bird is so very similar to that of the magnificent or Banksian Cockatoo, that the chief circumstance in which it differs is the colour of the middle part of the tail; which instead of being red barred with black, as in that Bird, is of a dull straw colour, thickly sprinkled with small specks of black.

The size of the bird is also superior to that of the Banksian, & upon the whole there can be no doubt of its constituting a different species. It is perfectly new, having been imported with other recently discovered birds in the last vessels from New Holland.







Argonauta Aëgo

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1161

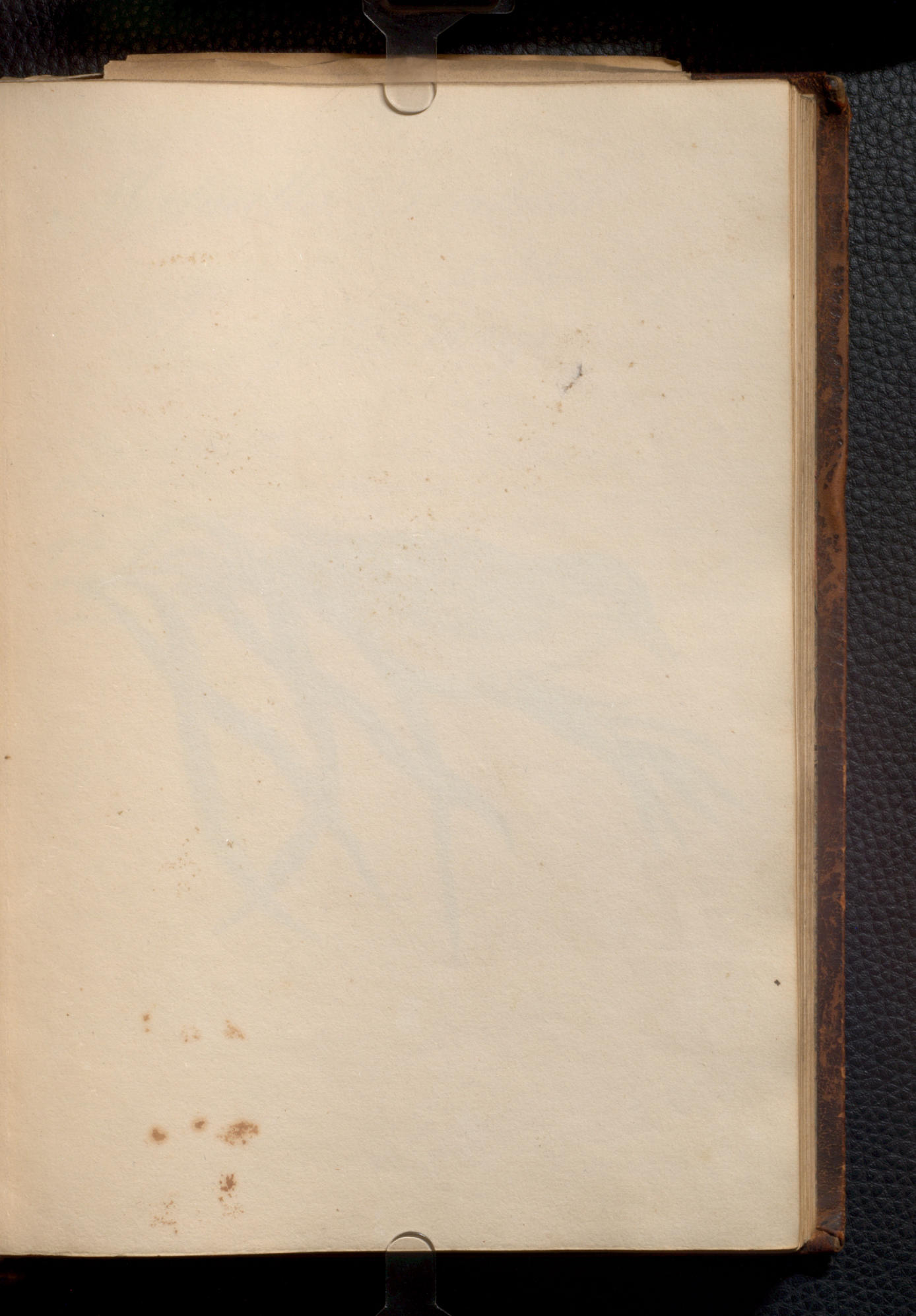
The Argonaut or Paper Nautilus

The inhabitant of the Argonauta, if seen detached from its shell might pass for a real Sepia, & bears so great a resemblance to the Sepia octopodia or eight armed Cuttle fish, that the principal difference consists in, its being furnished at the extremities of its arms with a pair of membranes of an oval form, which during its occasional navigations on the surface of a calm sea, it raises upright & expands to the gale; while by the assistance of the six remaining arms it rows itself along. It seems impossible that so curious a spectacle could have escaped the particular observation of mankind. Accordingly we find it described by various authors; by none however more elegantly than Pliny, whose short & beautiful description, has generally been quoted by modern writers.

"But amongst the principal miracles of nature is the animal called Nautilus or Pempilos. It ascends to the surface of the sea in a supine posture, & gradually raising itself up, forces out by means of its tube all the water from the shell, in order that it may swim the more readily; then throwing back the two foremost arms, it displays between them a membrane of wonderful tenacity, which acts as a sail

while with the remaining arms it rows itself along; the tail in the middle acting as a helm to direct its course; & thus pursues its voyage like a little ship; & if alarmed by any appearance of danger, takes in the water & descends."

We must be carefull however not to confound this shell, which is the real & proper Nautilus with the chambered or pearly Nautilus, which belongs to a very distinct genus. The Argonauta Argo is found of various sizes from one to six or eight inches in length, or even larger. It is a native both of the Mediterranean & Indian seas.





Motacilla Trochilus

Lin Syst. Nat. p. 320

The Yellow Wren

The *Motacilla Trochilus* or Yellow-Wren, is mostly seen on willows, from which circumstance it has been sometimes called the willow wren. In its manners & way of life it resembles the common & gold crested wrens. It is subject to vary in point of colour, the yellow in some specimens being far brighter than others.

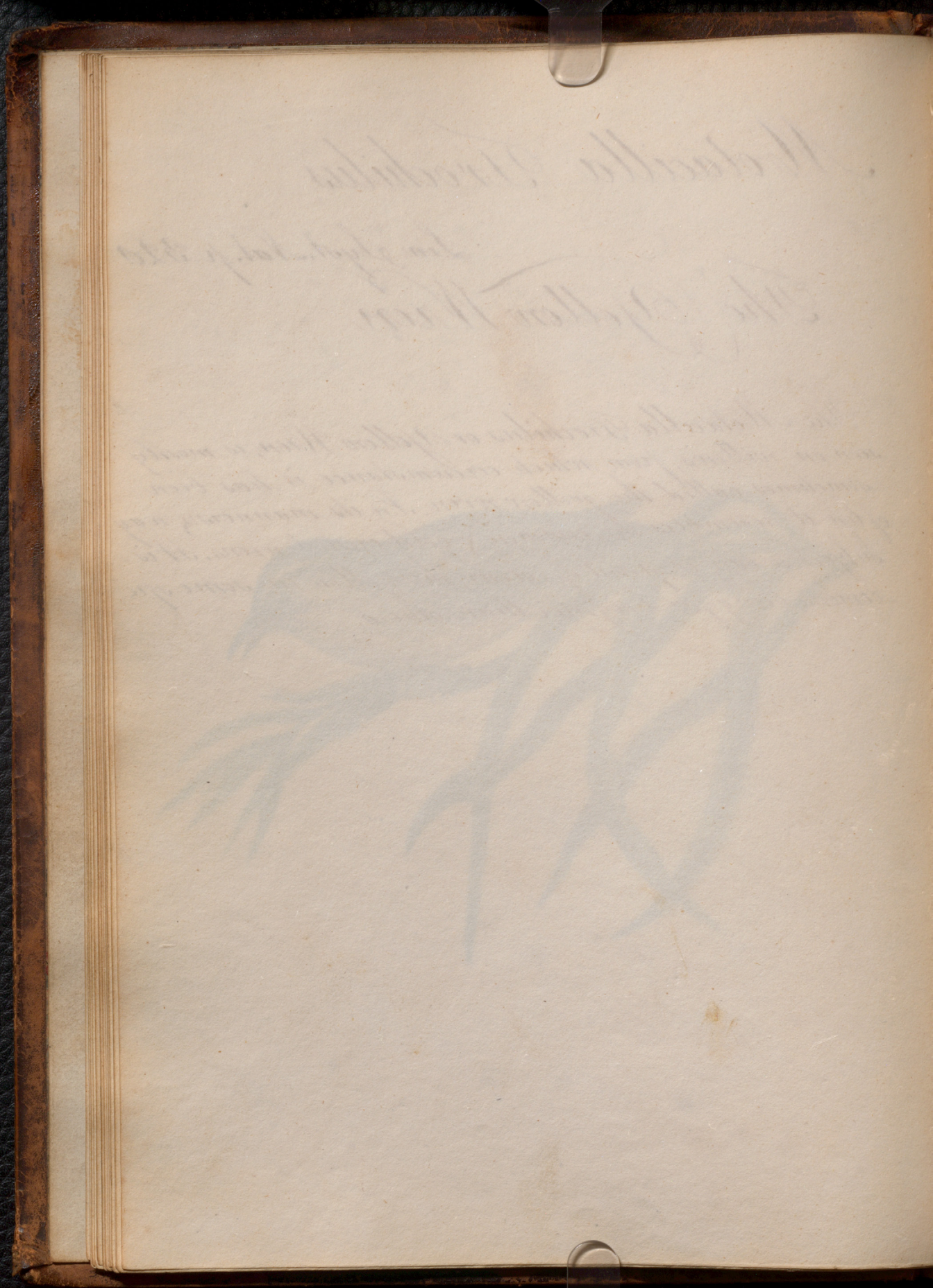
11 Charles Street

London

My dear Sir

I have the pleasure to inform you that your letter of the 11th inst. has been received and that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

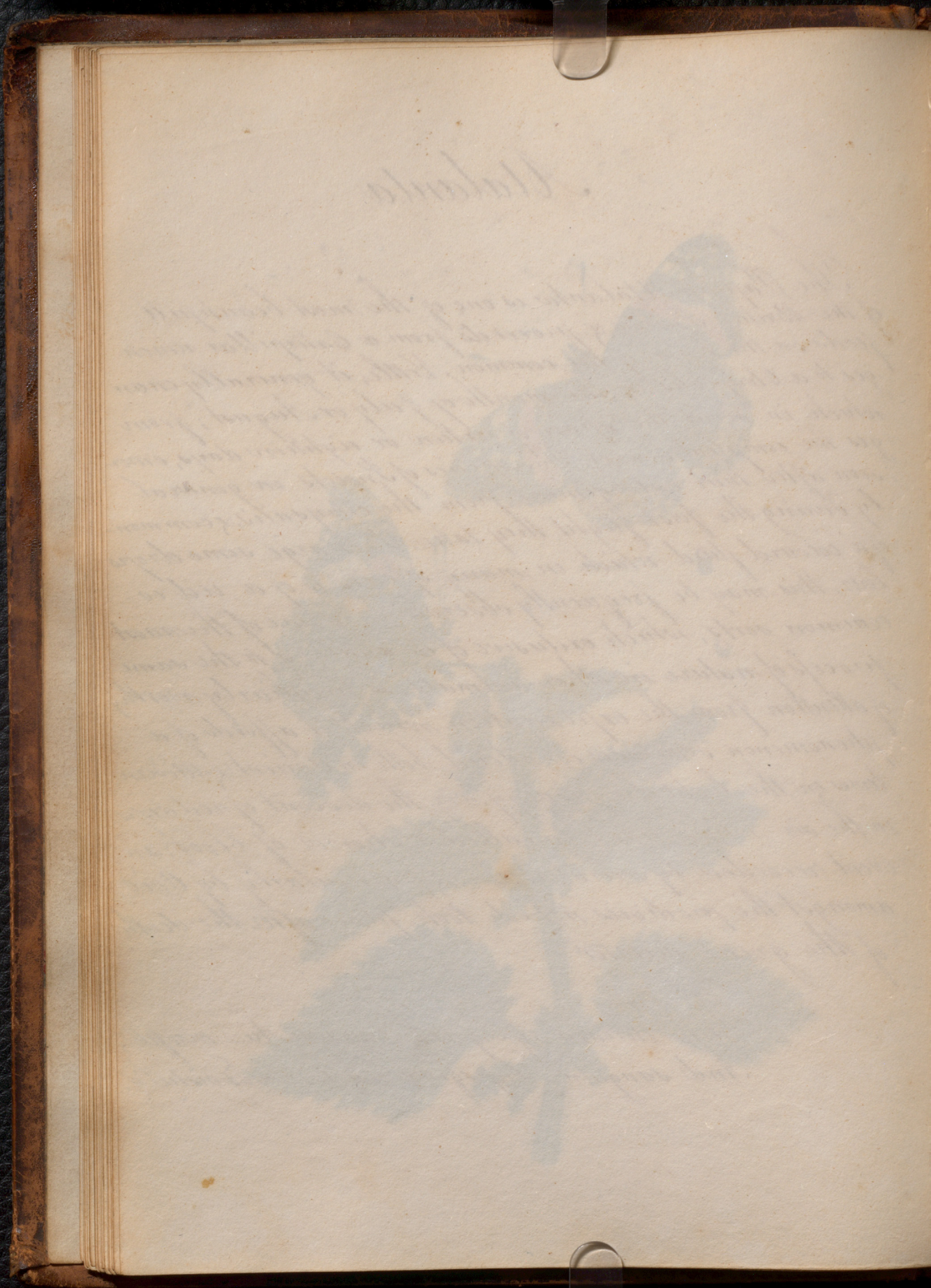




Atalanta

The *Papilio Atalanta* is one of the most beautiful of the British Insects, & proceeds from a Caterpillar which feeds on the leaves of the common Vetch, it generally changes to a Chrysalis in the month of July or August; from which in about the space of sixteen or eighteen days, emerges the complete Insect. This species of Insects in general soon after their enlargement from the chrysalis, & commonly during the first flight they take, discharge some drops of a coloured fluid which in many species is of a red colour, this may be frequently observed in some of the most common sorts, which exclusive of its analogy to the same process of nature in other animals, is peculiarly worthy of attention from the explanation which it affords of a phenomenon sometimes considered both in Ancient & Modern times in the light of a prodigy. viz. the descent of red drops in the air which has been called a shower of blood; an event recorded by several writers & particularly by Ovid amongst the prodigies which took place after the death of the great dictator.

With threatening signs the lowering skies were fill'd,
And sanguine drops from murky clouds distill'd.



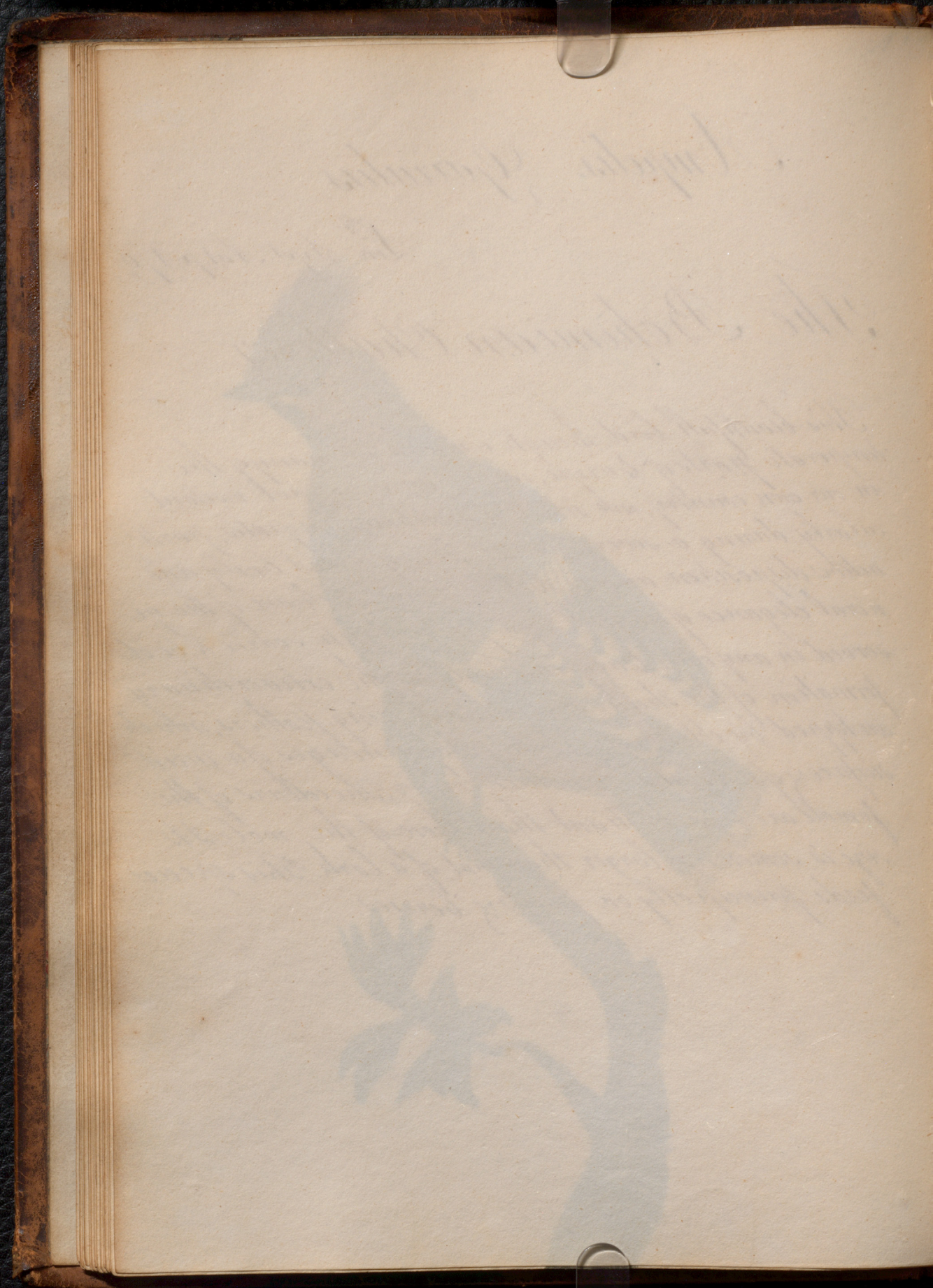


Ampelis. Garrulus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 279

The Bohemian Chatterer

This beautiful bird, though common in many of the temperate parts of Europe, is but an occasional visitor in our own country, into which it sometimes migrates, particularly during a severe winter. It is of a most lively and active disposition, and is distinguished, exclusive of the general elegance of its form, by a particularity scarce to be observed in any other European bird. viz. the extraordinary formation of the shorter or secondary wing feathers, which are tipped by oblong, flat, horny appendages of a lucid surface, of a bright vermilion colour. The colours of the female are less brilliant than those of the male. Its size is somewhat larger than that of a lark. This species feeds principally on fruits & berries.



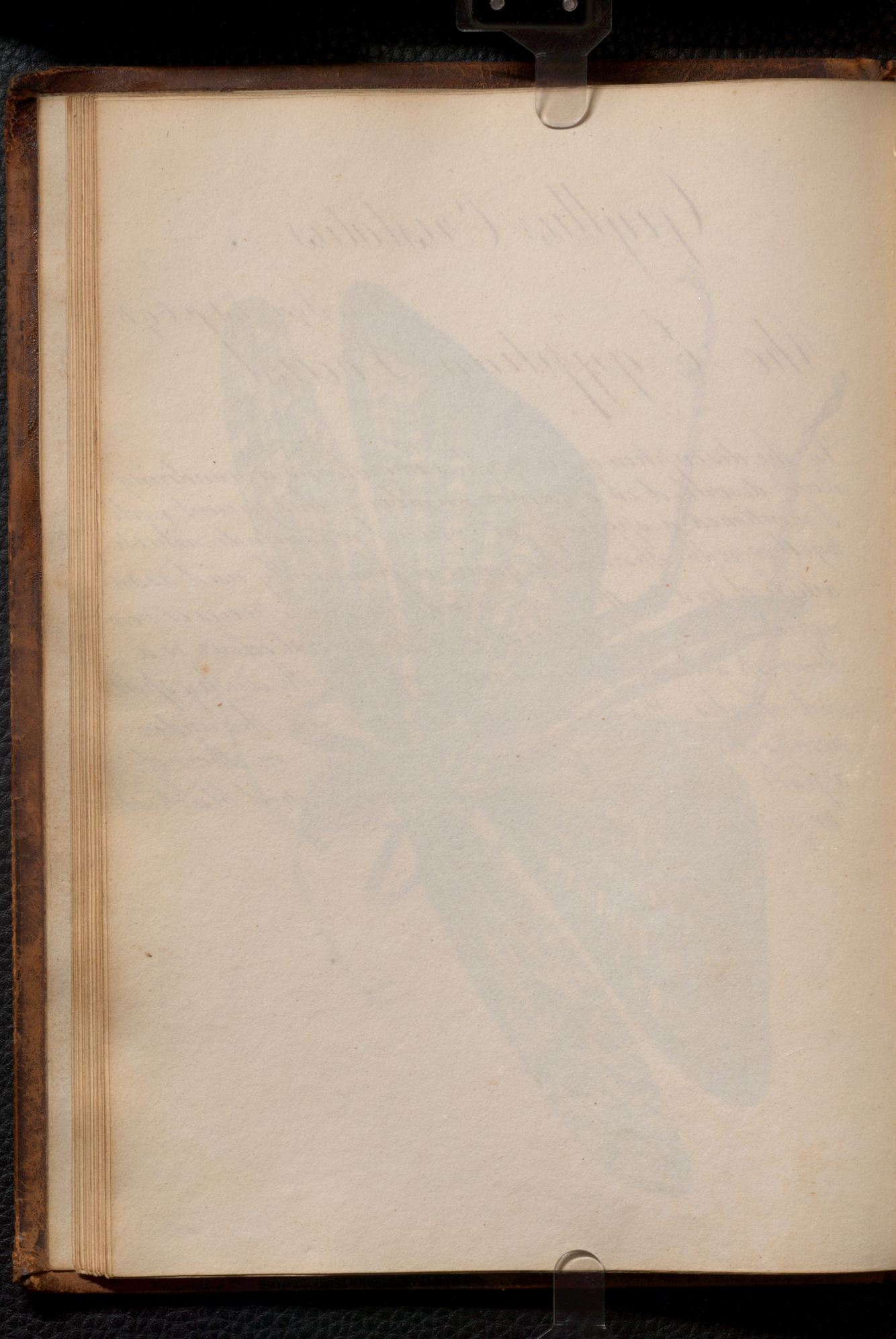


Gryllus Cristatus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 693

The Egyptian Locust

In the description of the *Gryllus migratorius*, or wandering locust, described in a former number of this present work, I mentioned a species of far superior magnitude, which together with others of the genus, is frequently used as an article of food in the Eastern nations. This species is now represented in its natural size. Its general colour is a brownish green, sometimes red, varied with dusky spots and marks: the legs incline much to red: the under wings are in some specimens reddish, in others of a pale brown, with numerous arrow-shaped blackish, or greenish spots.





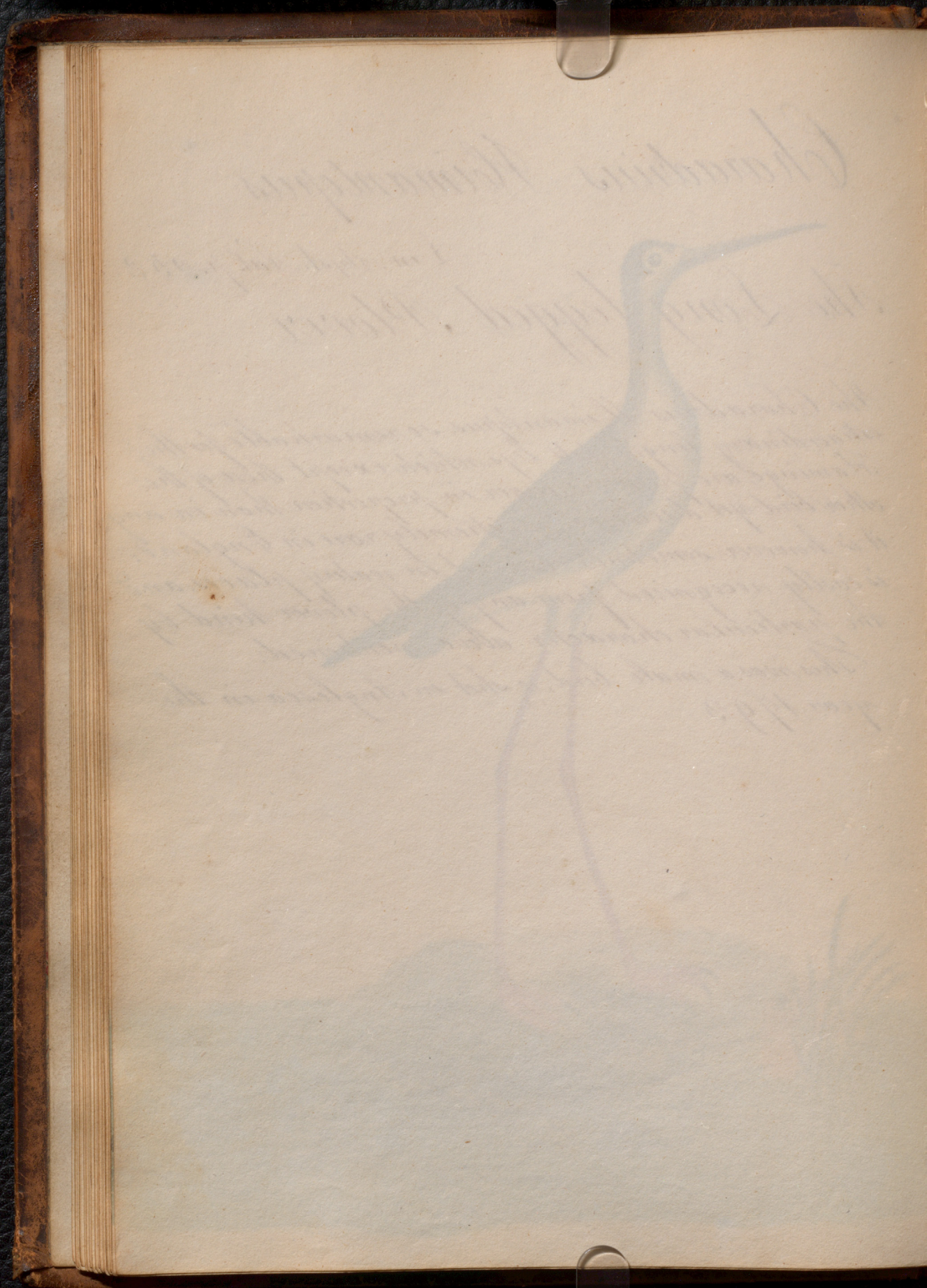
Charadrius Himantopus

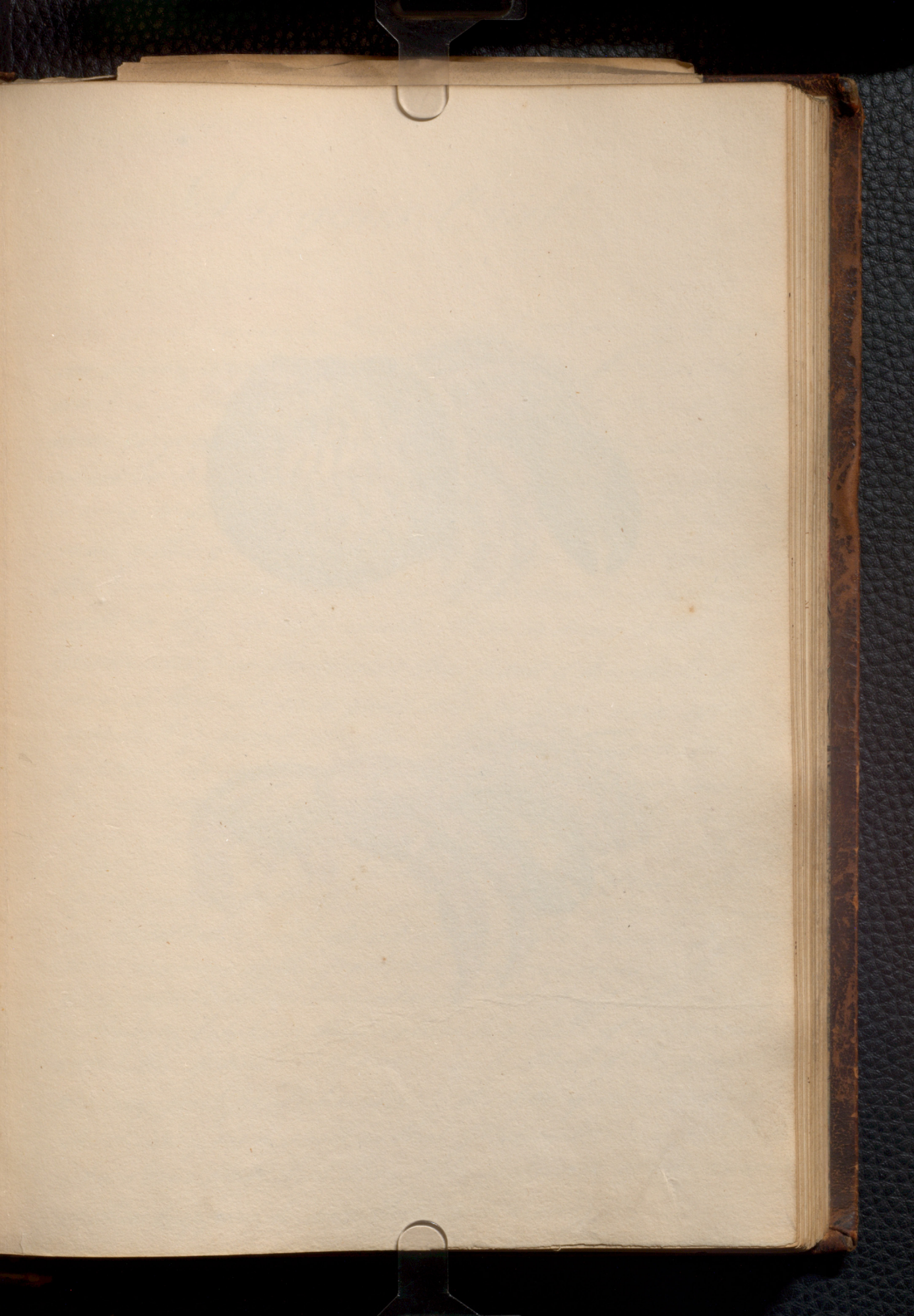
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 253

The Long-legged Plover

The *Charadrius Himantopus*, so remarkable for the extraordinary length of its legs, which except those of the Flamingo, are perhaps longer in proportion than in any other bird yet discovered, is extremely rare in England: it is however sometimes observed in watery places, and is easily recognised from any of the plover kind by the particular character above mentioned.

This was a male bird, & shot in Anglesea in the year 1793

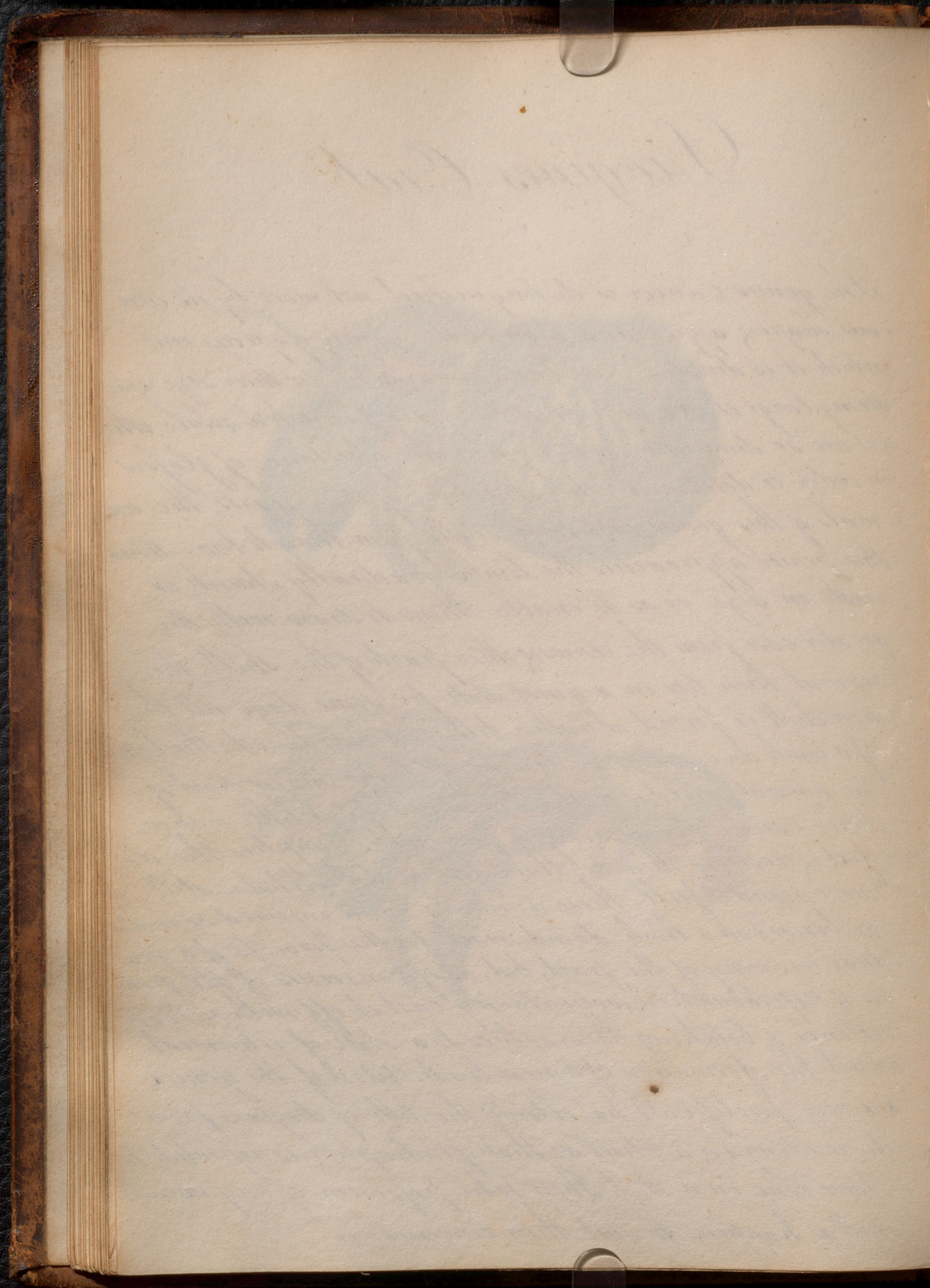






Diogenes Crab

The genus Cancer is distinguished not more by its curious shape & appearance than by the variety of species into which it is divided, some being remarkable for their size & the strong large claws with which they are furnished while others are so diminutive as to require the assistance of glasses in order to determine the structure of their parts. The animals of this genus cast their shells from time to time. When this period approaches the limbs gradually shrink or waste in size so as to enable them to draw with the greater ease from the claws & other parts of the shell, the animal then lies in a quiet state for some days till the new shell is formed, or rather till it is hardened; the loss of a limb, an accident so dreadful to the major part of the animal world, is to these creatures of but little importance; since the space of a few weeks supplies the defect, & restores them to their former state. What is still more wonderfull, these animals when injured or maimed or bruised on a limb do not wait for the process of a gradual recovery of the part, but, as if conscious of the powers of reproduction, voluntarily cast it off with sudden violence & betaking them selves to a state of retirement await the formation of a new limb. Most of the genus are very prolific. It has obtained the title of diogenes from its residing in a shell as that philosopher is reported to have done in a tub. They take possession of any vacant shell as happens to suit their convenience.



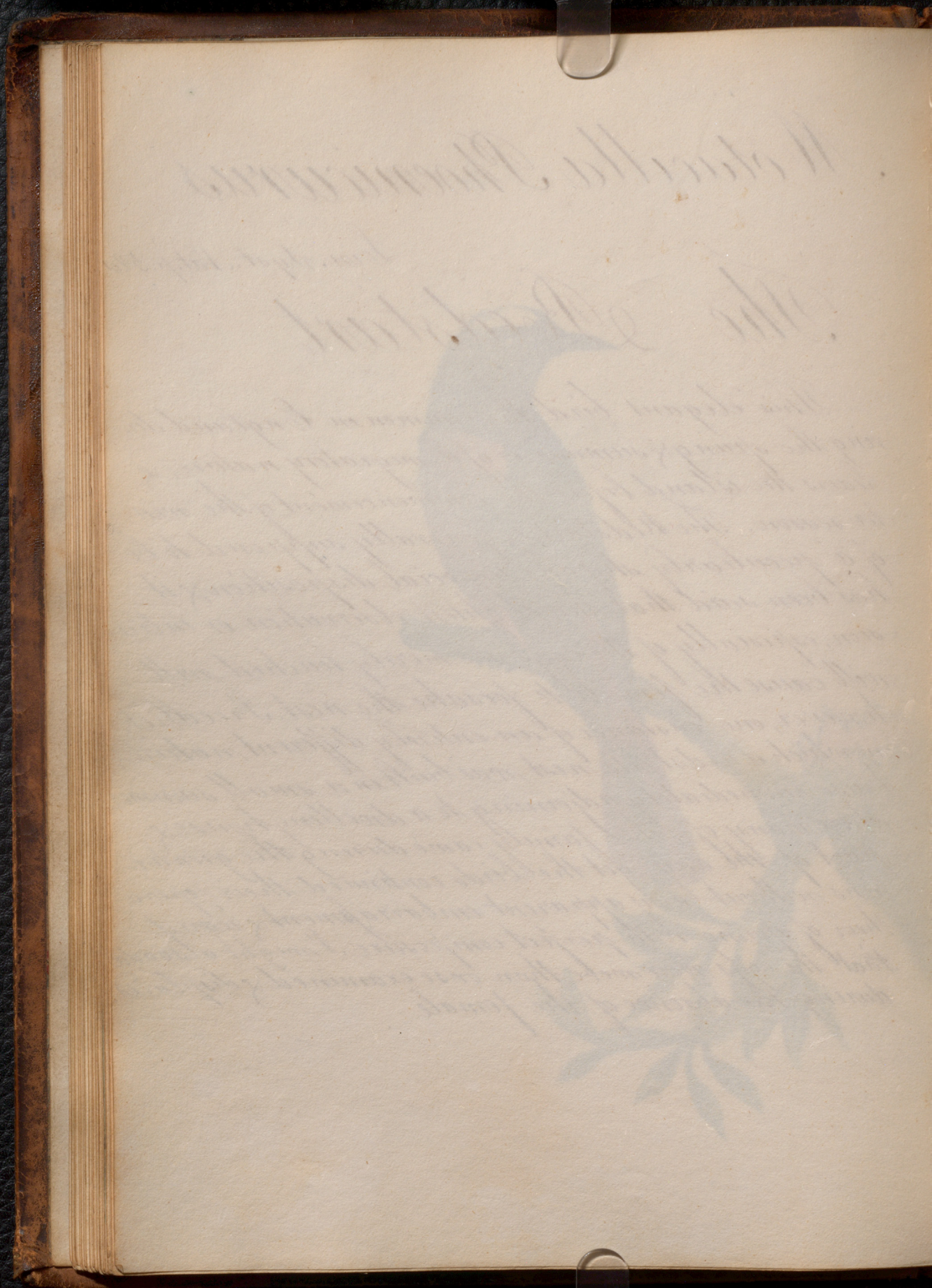


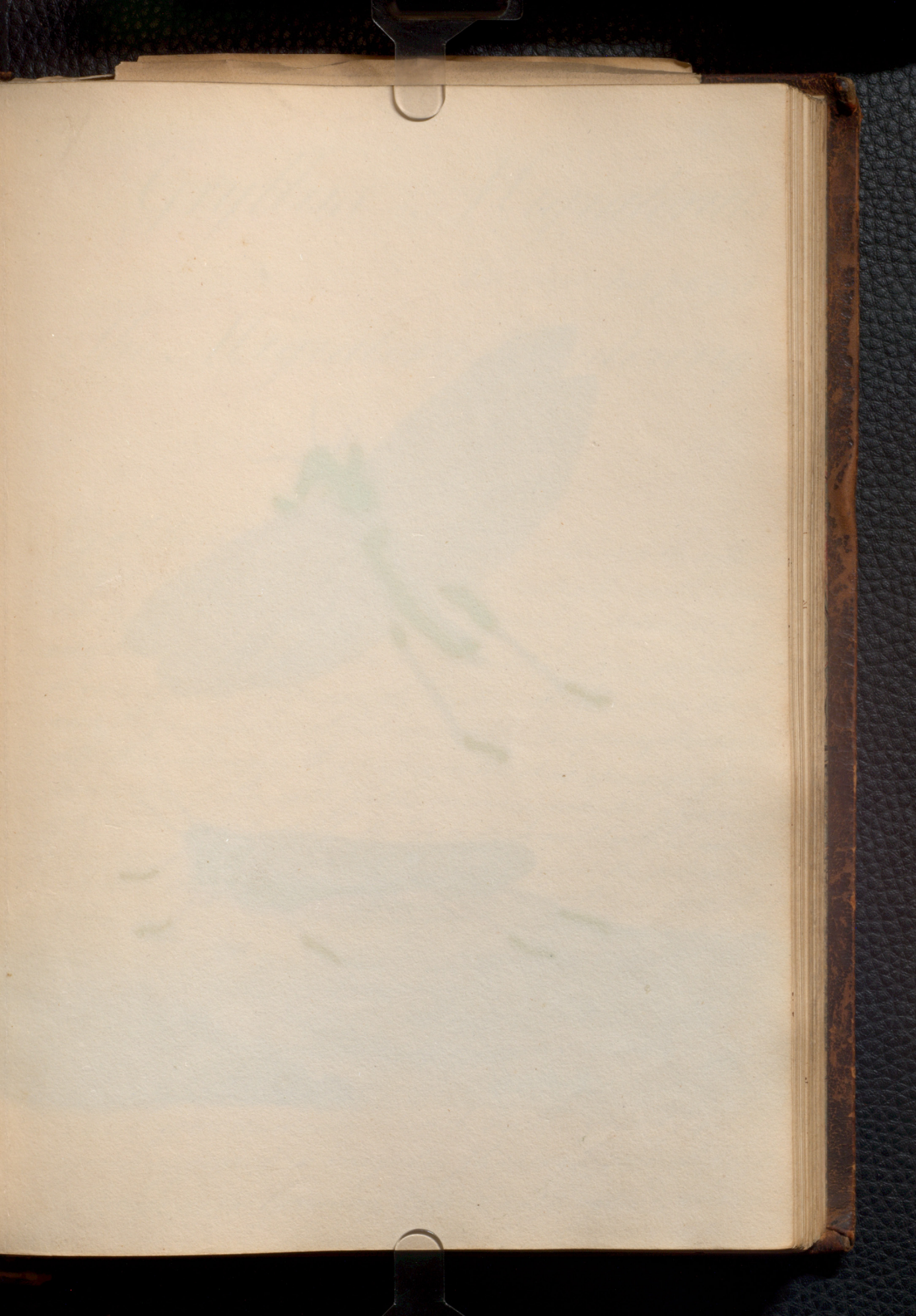
Motacilla Phoenicurus

Lein. Syst. Nat. p. 320

The Redstart

This elegant bird, tho common in England during the spring & summer, is of a migratory nature, & leaves the island before the commencement of the winter season. The Redstart is generally supposed to be of a peculiarly shy and unsocial disposition, & it has been said that the slightest observation or intrusion, especially if the eggs are merely touched will cause the female to forsake the nest. I recollect, however, one instance of an entirely different nature, in which a redstart's nest was built in a small summer house immediately adjoining to a dwelling house & where many of the family came during the greater part of the day: yet the birds continued their operations without any apparent embarrassment & reared their young with perfect composure. I might also add that the eggs were more than once examined & displaced during the absence of the female.







Gryllus Migratorius

Lin. Syst. Nat. p 693

The Migratory or Wandering Locust

Of all the insects which are capable of adding to the calamities of mankind by devouring the products of the earth, locusts seem to possess the most formidable powers of destruction. Legions of these voracious creatures are from time to time produced in various parts of Africa & the Eastern World, where the havoc they commit is almost incredible. They carry desolation with them wherever they pass & in the short space of a few hours change the most fertile provinces into the appearance of a barren desert; while the air is darkened by their numbers. Nay even when dead they are still terrible, since the putrefaction which arises from their unconceivable number, is such that it has been regarded as one of the principal cause of a beginning pestilence. There are a great many different species of locusts, one of the most destructive is the *Gryllus Migratorius* of Linnaeus, or the wandering locust here represented. It is generally of a brownish colour, varied with spots of a deeper cast, & in some parts with a pale red or flesh colour & the legs are commonly blueish. In the year 1740 this species appeared in irregular flights in several parts of Europe as in Germany, France, and England, and in

London in particular, & its neighbourhood, great numbers
were seen: they perished however in a short time & were
not productive of any mischief.



27 10



Psittacus Porphyrio

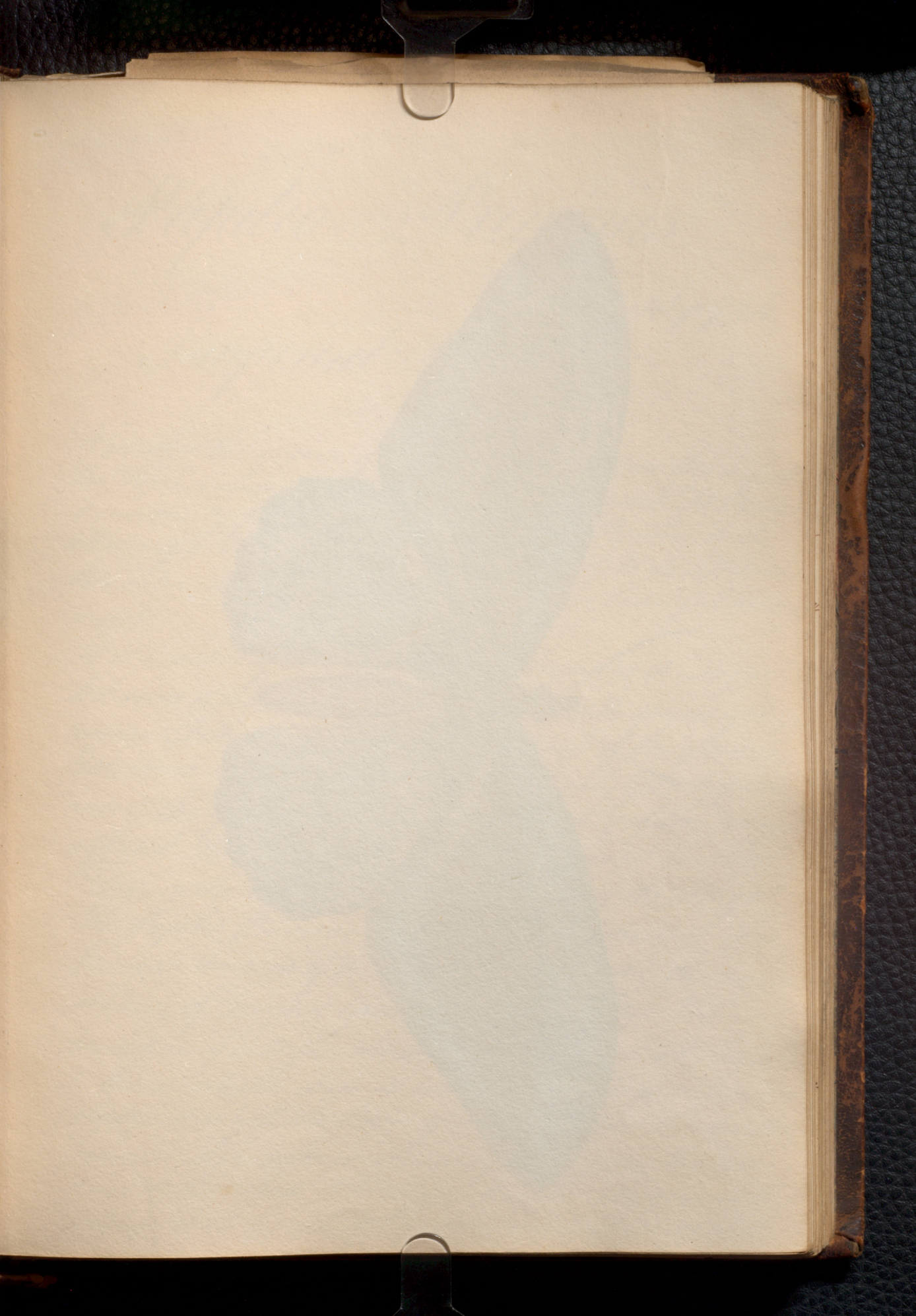
Lin. Syst. Nat.

The Violet-blue Parakeet

This diminutive species is one of the most elegant of its tribe. Its color is a beautiful deep violet, except on the throat and upper part of the breast, where it is white; but in some specimens slightly tinged with dusky. The bill & legs are reddish, & the feathers on the head are elongated, so as to form a slight crest in the same manner as in the *Psittacus Porphyrocephalus*, described in the first number of this work.

A very curious circumstance relative to this little bird has been observed by M^r Latham in his Synopsis of Birds; viz. that the tongue, which in the rest of the genus is blunt & short, is in this species long, & terminated by a sort of pencil of short white bristles.

It is a native of the Island of Otaheite in the Southern Hemisphere.



4617



Papilio Priamus

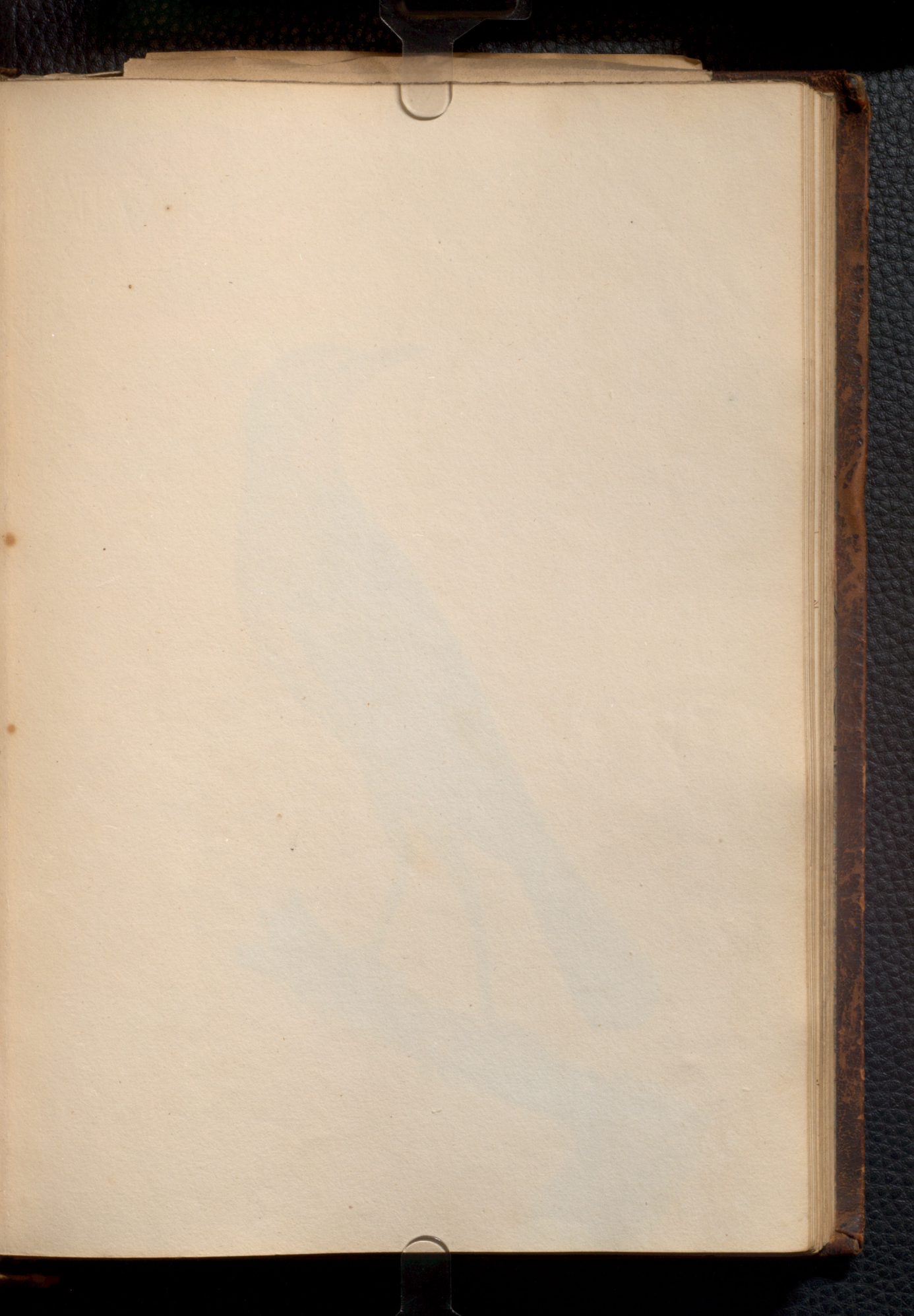
Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 744

Imperial Trojan

If we allow the opinion of Linnaeus to be decisive this is of all the Papilionaceous tribe, the most beautiful insect. "It is says Linnaeus, by far the most august of all the Papilios; being all over of a silky appearance, and it may be doubted whether nature has produced any object more beautiful among insects."

It is a native of the Island of Amboyna, & it is regarded as one of the most curious and valuable species yet known. Nothing can exceed the richness of the green colour, which in particular lights, is not only of an appearance of the finest satten, but has also a golden tinge diffused through it, which forms the most beautiful tinge with the deep black of the rest of the wings. The Papilio Priamus stands foremost amongst the Linnæan division of the larger butterflies into the two sections of Trojan & Grecian Warriors or Equites. These two sections of butterflies are distinguished from all others by the remarkable shape or outline of the wings, which are apperiment which are longer if measured from the hinder corner to their anterior extremity, than from the same point to their base. The Trojan Equites are generally distinguished by red or blood-coloured spots on each

the prevailing color also of this division is generally black.





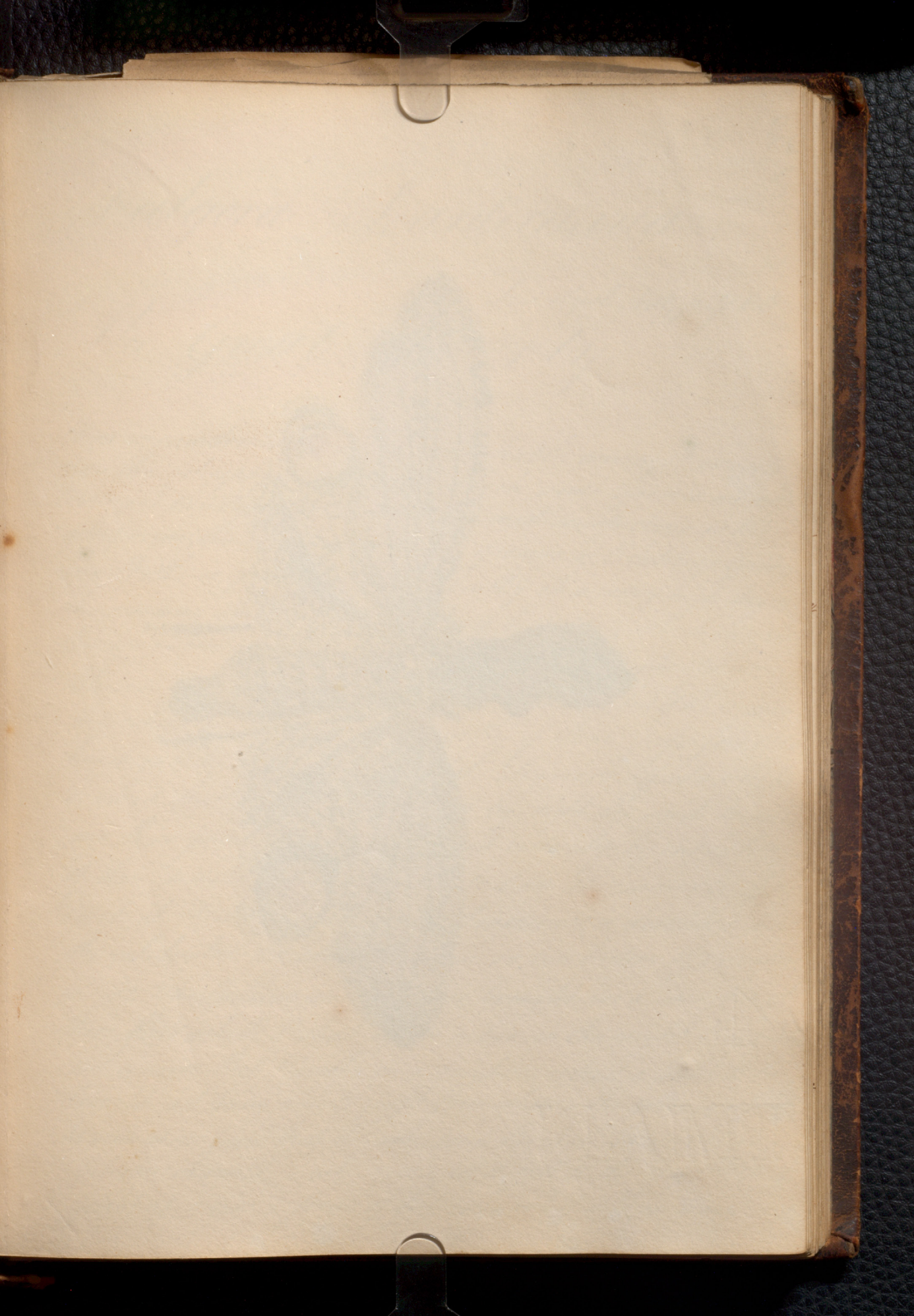
The Rusty Sorel Throat

Is a native of the frozen regions of northern Asia. The night
ingale of Europe is said to sing only during the night.
It is considered as the most musical bird of those countries
accounting to the sweetness of its song as well as to its
inconsiderable degree of beauty of colour. It is said to be par-
ticularly plentiful about the banks of the river Lena.



The Ruby-Throated Warbler

Is a native of the frozen regions of Siberia, & like the night-
ingale of Europe, is said to sing principally during the night.
It is considered as the most musical bird of that inclement
country, & to the sweetness of its song is superadded, no
inconsiderable degree of beauty of colour. It is said to be par-
ticularly plentiful about the banks of the river Jenisei.



37

37



Phalgora Lanterna

Lin. syst. Nat. p. 703

The Great Fire Fly

Few circumstances are more remarkable amongst insects than the phosphoric light with which some species abound. Amongst the European insects the most conspicuous is the glowworm. In America a large species of *Elatris* or Spring-ing Beetle is possessed of this faculty in a very high degree. The common small scotopandria of Europe & which is well known in our own country is pretty strongly phosphoric likewise especially if pressed or irritated: but of all insects this which is called the Lantern fly of Peru: possesses this lucid quality in the most eminent degree, & affords a light so vivid that travellers walking by night are said to pursue their journey with sufficient certainty by one or two of these insects tied to a stick & tied in the manner of a torch it is common in south America & is described by the celebrated Madam Merian in her history of Surinam insects. The Indians says she once brought me a number of these fly's which I shut up in a box, in the night they made such a noise that I awoke in a fright & ordered a light to be brought not being able to guess from whence the noise proceeded as soon as we found that it came from the box we opened it but were alarm'd much more & let it fall to the ground in a fright at seeing a flame of fire come out of it & as many

16
animals as came out so many flames of fire appeared, when we had
recovered from our fright we collected the insects much admiring
their splendid appearance, the light proceeds entirely from
the hollow part or lantern of the head no other part being
luminary

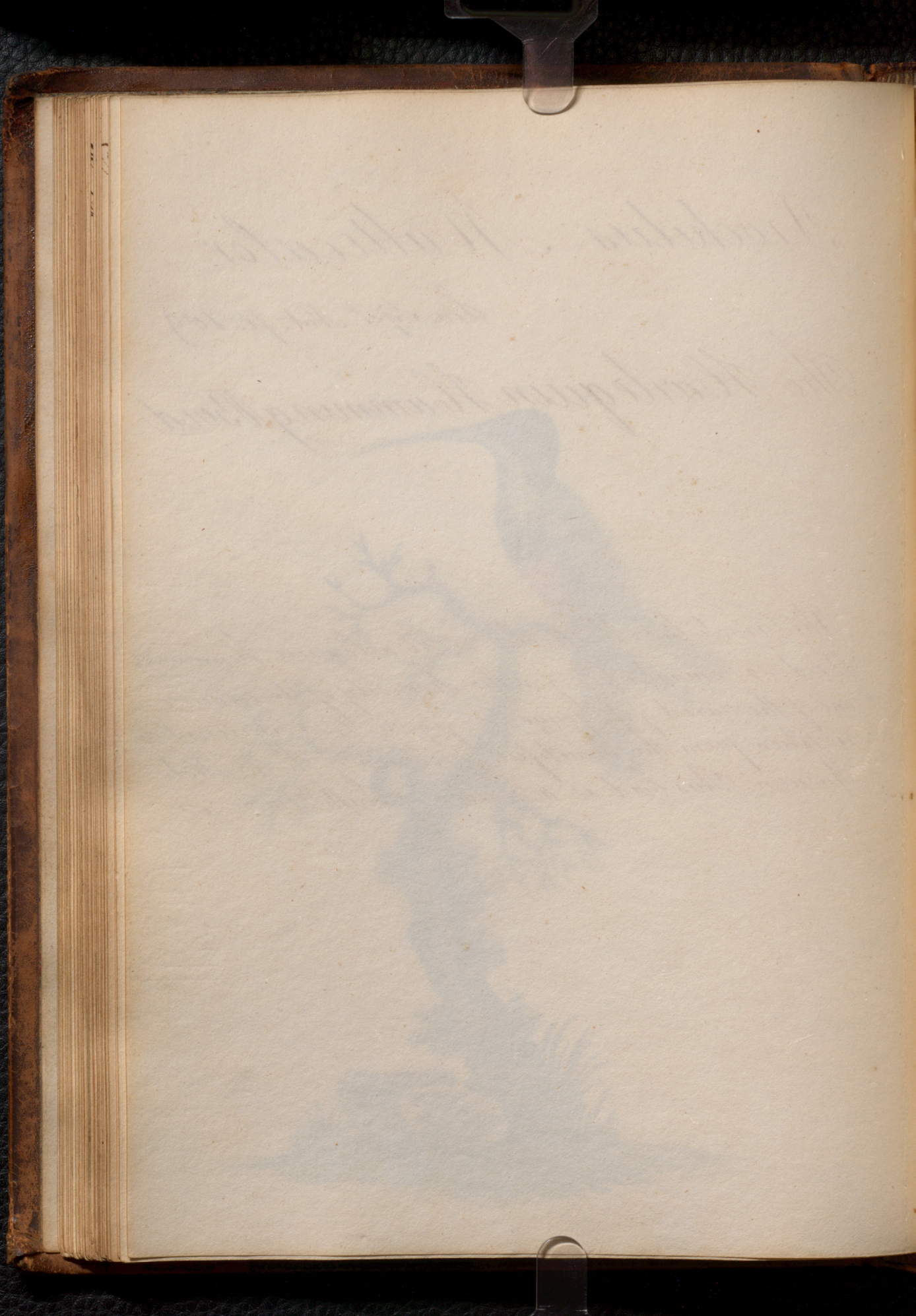


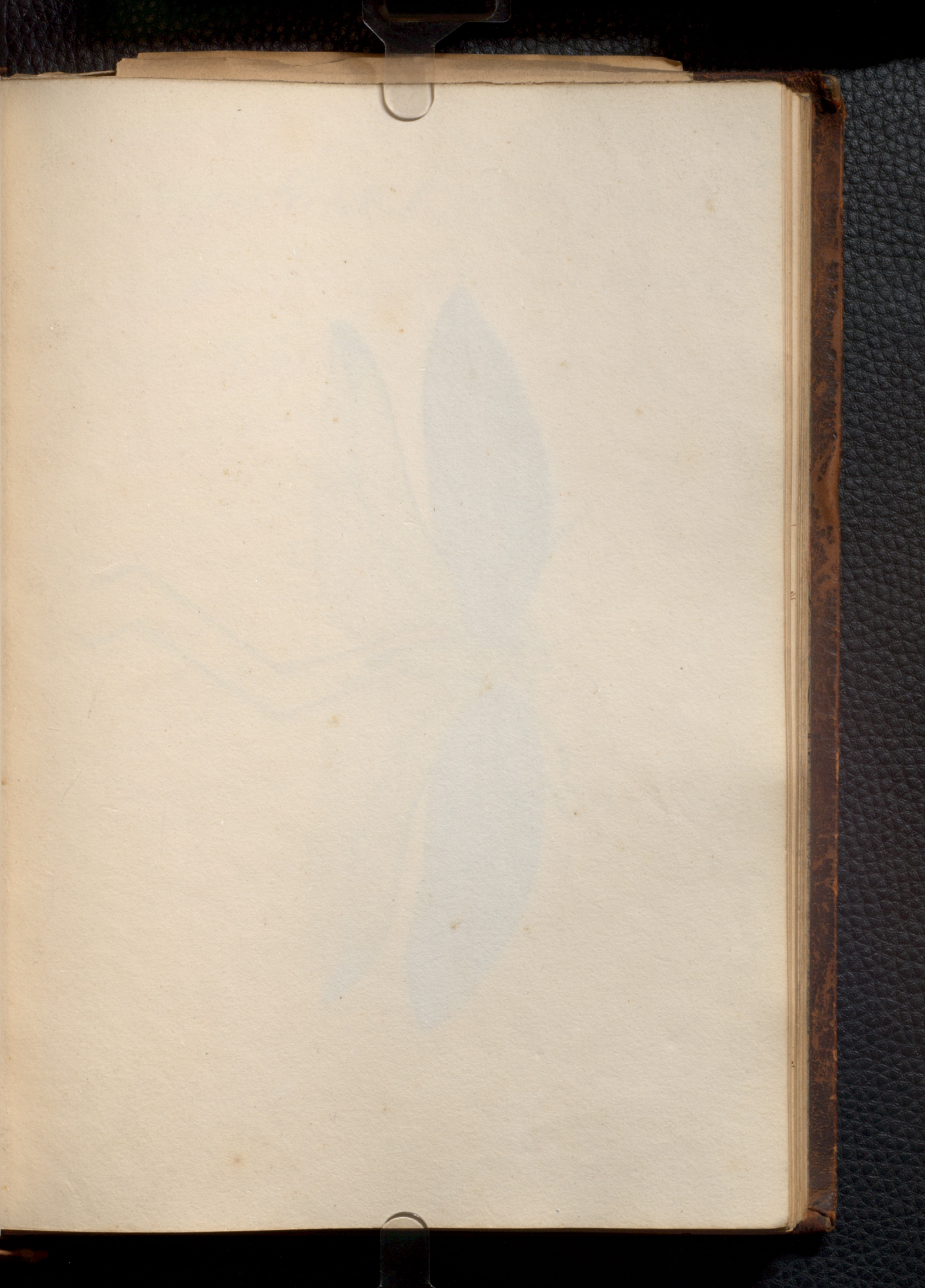
Trochilus Multicolor

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 109

The Harlequin Humming Bird

The *Trochilus Multicolor*, or Harlequin Humming Bird so remarkable for the diversity of its colours, is one of the rarest of its genus. The figure here represented is taken from the beautiful specimen of the British Museum. This bird is a native of south America.





N^o 30



Spyllus Luridifolius

Lin. Syst. Nat. part 93

Bay Lured Lurid

It was obtained at ...
... which is the ...
... the bay ...
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... appearance ...
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... which ...
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... of ...

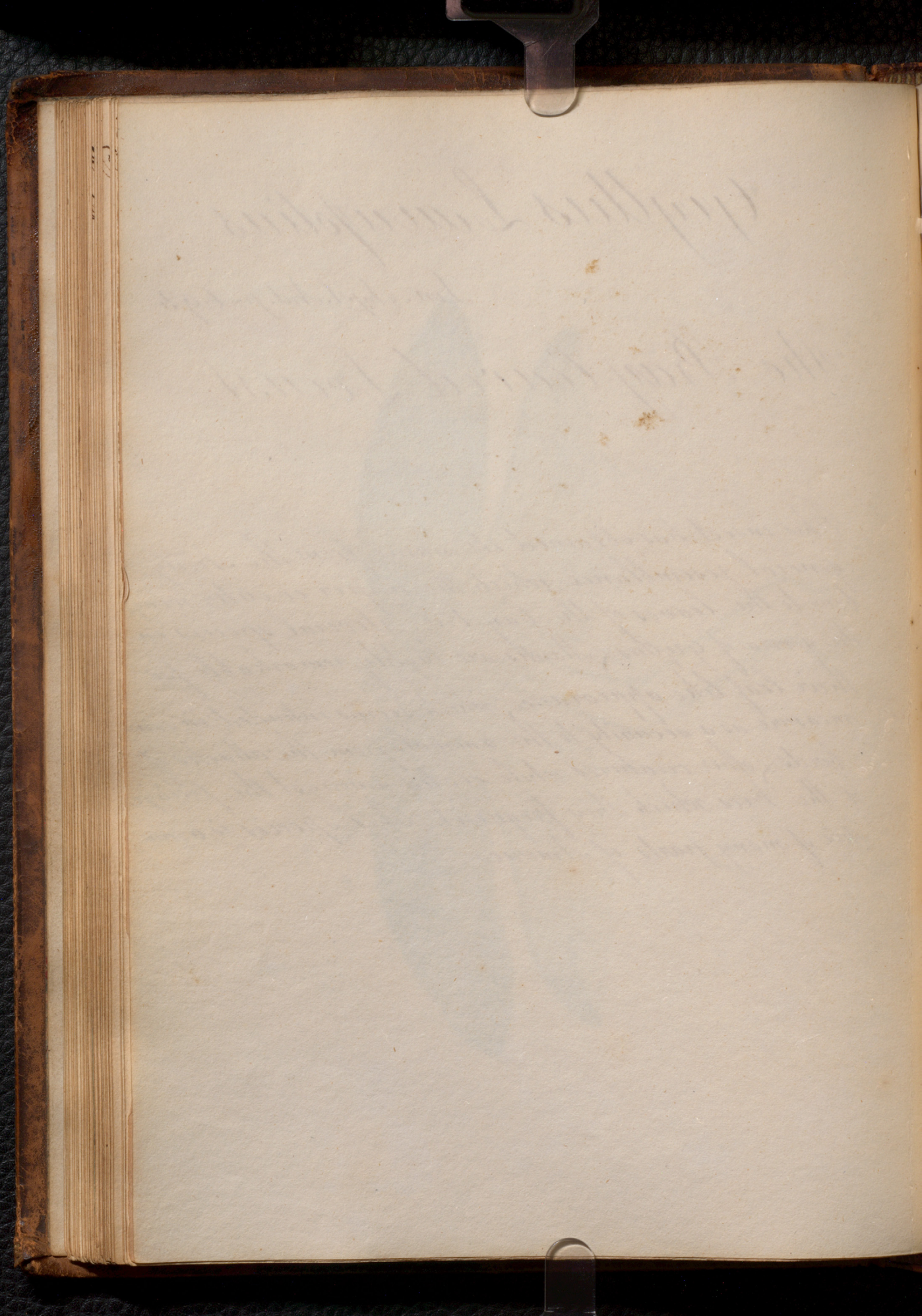


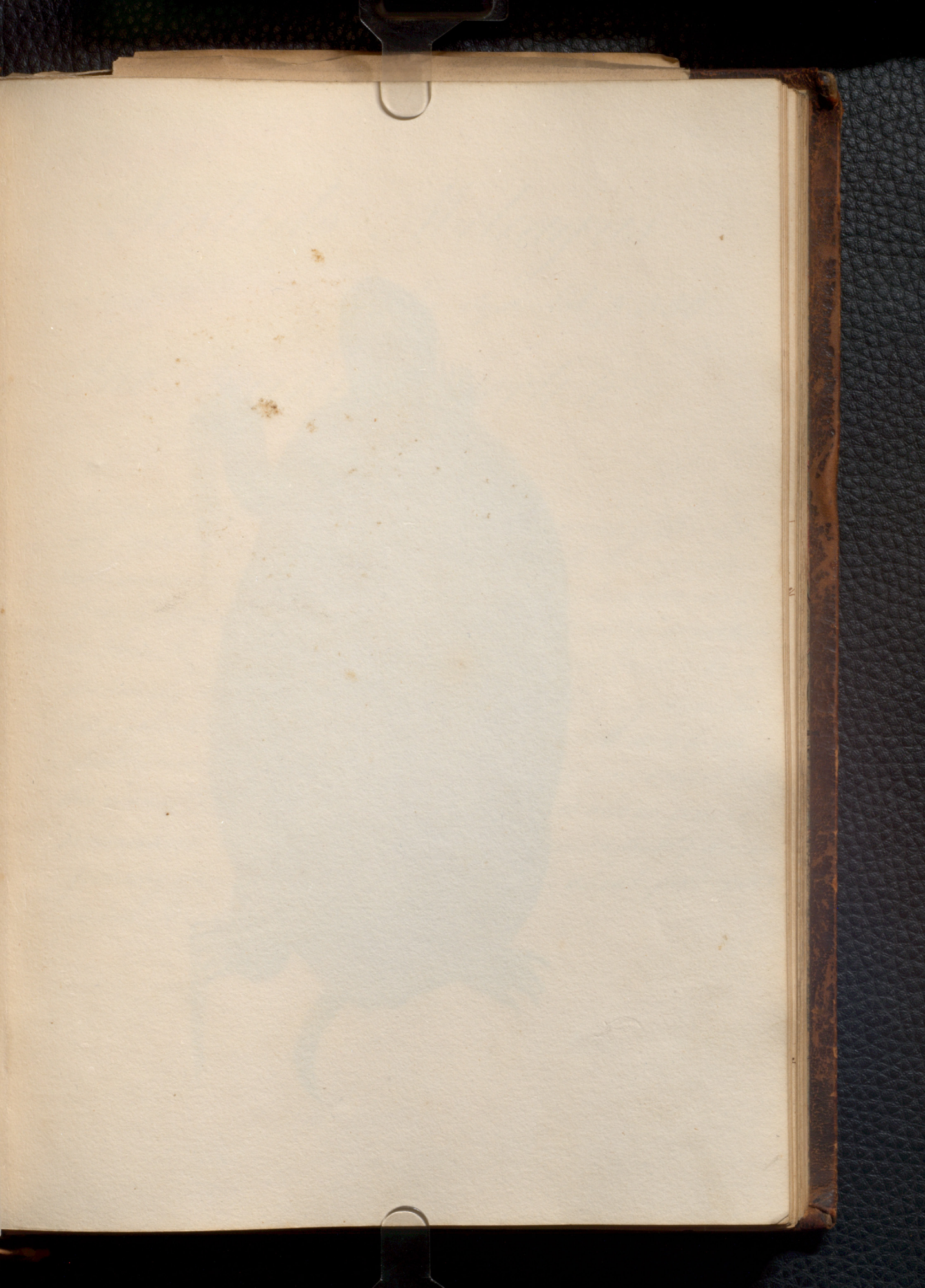
Gryllus Laurifolius

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 693

The Bay-leaved Locust

This insect has obtained its name from the strong general resemblance which the upper or outer wings bear to the leaves of the bay tree. Several species in the genera of *Gryllus* & *Mantis* are highly remarkable for their leaf-like appearance, which seems intended in some measure as a security to the animals from the attacks of birds & other creatures while seated amongst the foliage of the trees which they frequent. This species is a native of many parts of America.





No 31

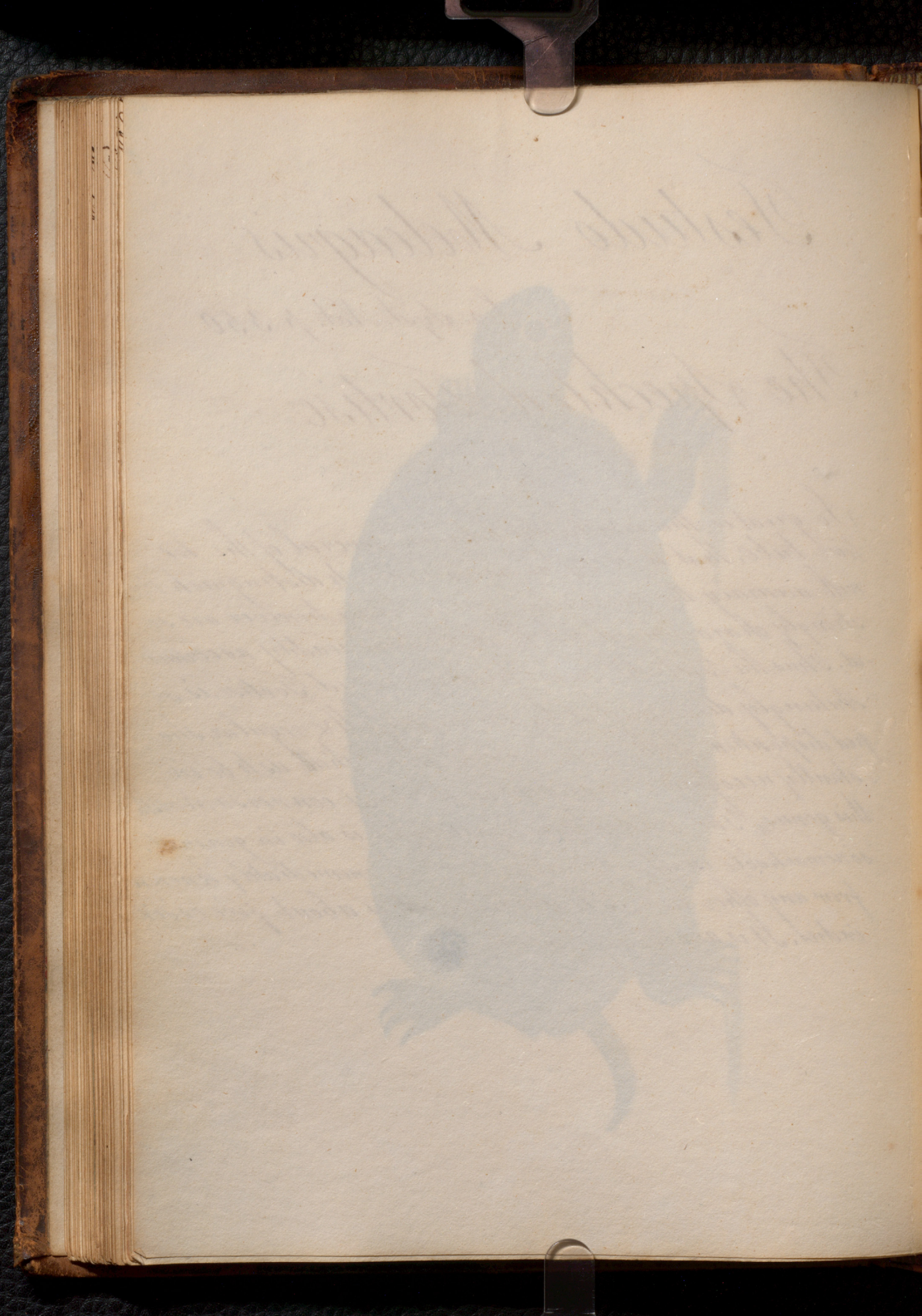


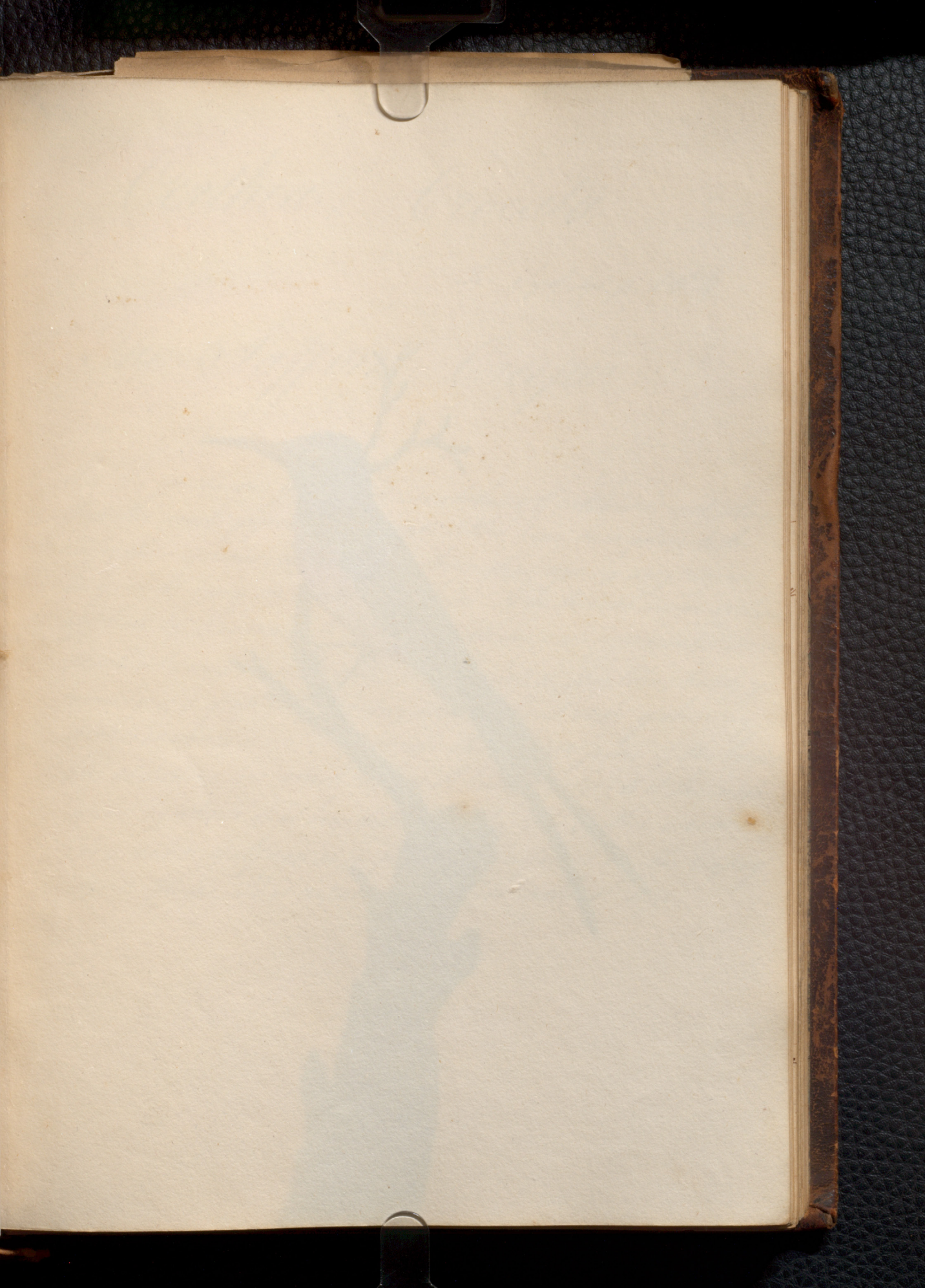
Testudo Meleagris

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 350

The Speckled Tortoise

So great is the similarity between several of the tortoise tribe, that it is by no means easy to distinguish them with accuracy the particular species. Some however are so strongly characterized as to be at all times readily ascertained. Thus the *Testudin* geometrica or striped Tortoise is so strikingly distinguished by the beautiful & regular shaped disposition of the yellow marks on its shell as to be instantly recognized by any one in the least conversant with this genus. The species here represented is also in general, so remarkable in its appearance as to be immediately known from any other kind. Its usual length is about five or six inches. It is a native of America





Nº 4

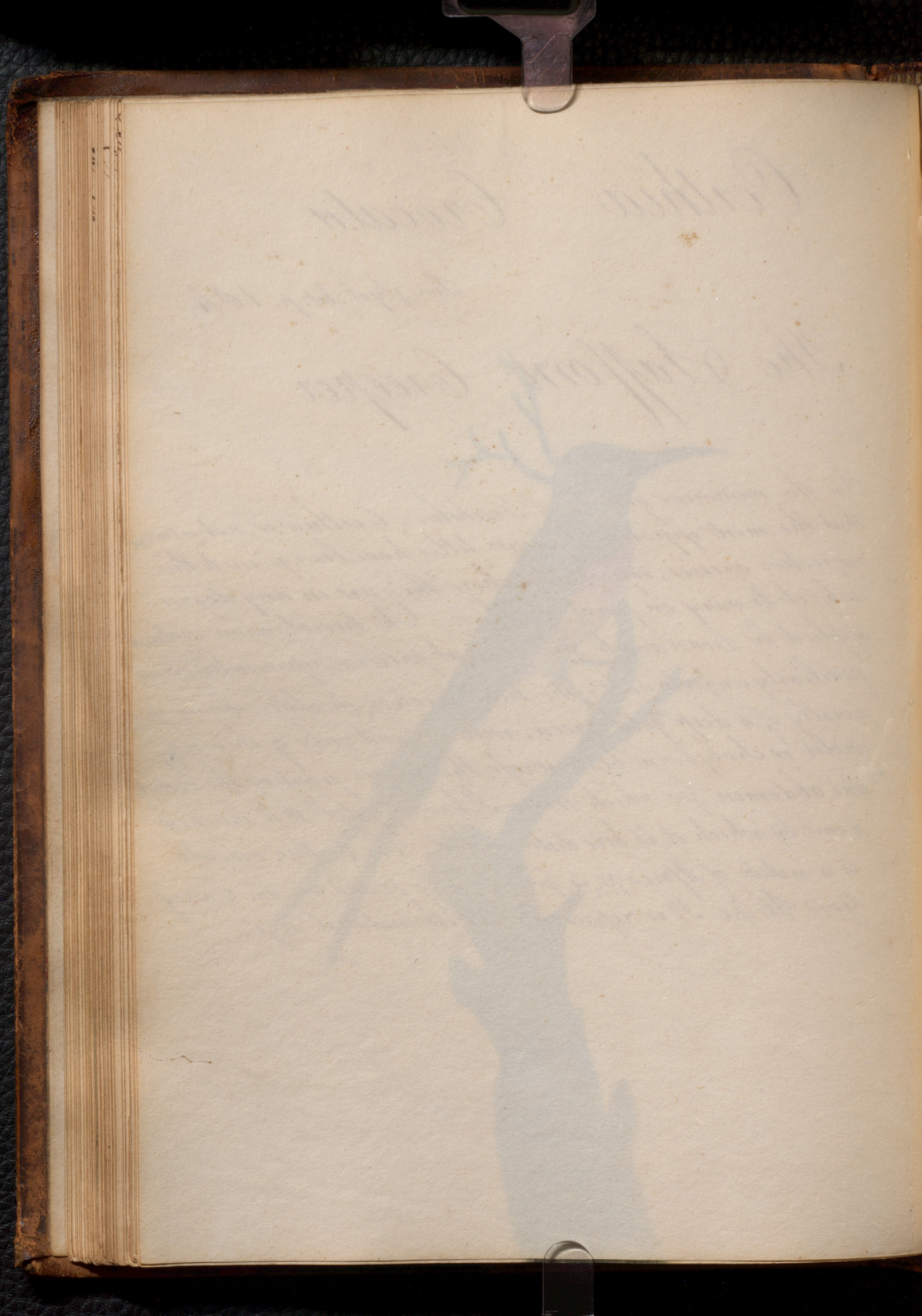


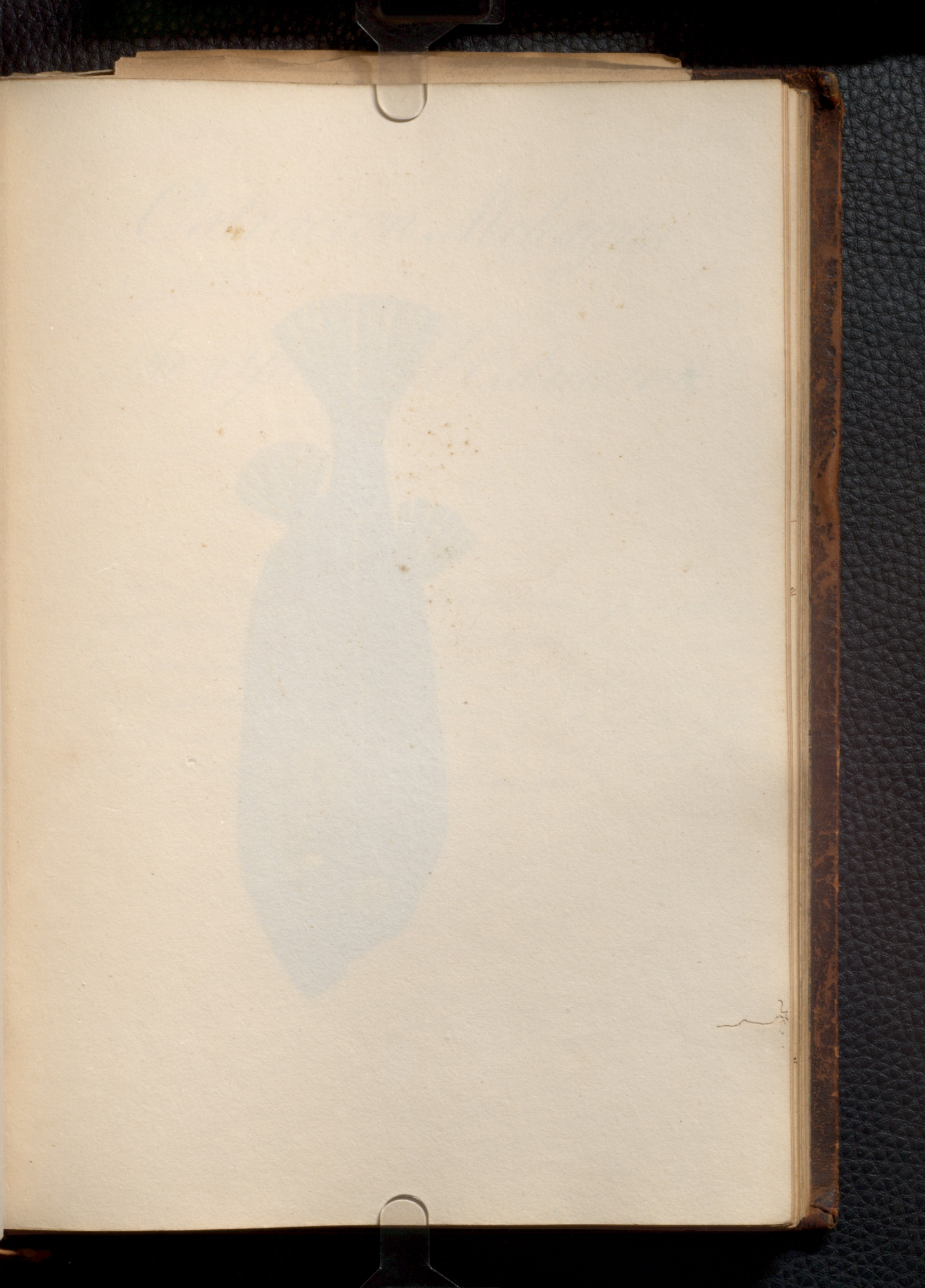
Certhia Crocata

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 104

The Saffron Creeper

In the numerous genera of *Trochilus* & *Certhia* is not always that the most opposite & proper titles have been given to the respective species; especially where they are in any degree subject to vary in point of colour. The trivial name *vidacea* applied by Linnæus to the bird at present represented, seems peculiarly unfortunate; the head neck, & shoulders being generally of a deep gold green, with a band only of shining violet or chalybean blue across the upper part of the breast and abdomen, for which reason I have applied it the new name by which it is here distinguished. The *Certhia crocata* is a native of Africa, & is principally found at the Cape of Good Hope. It is represented in its natural size.



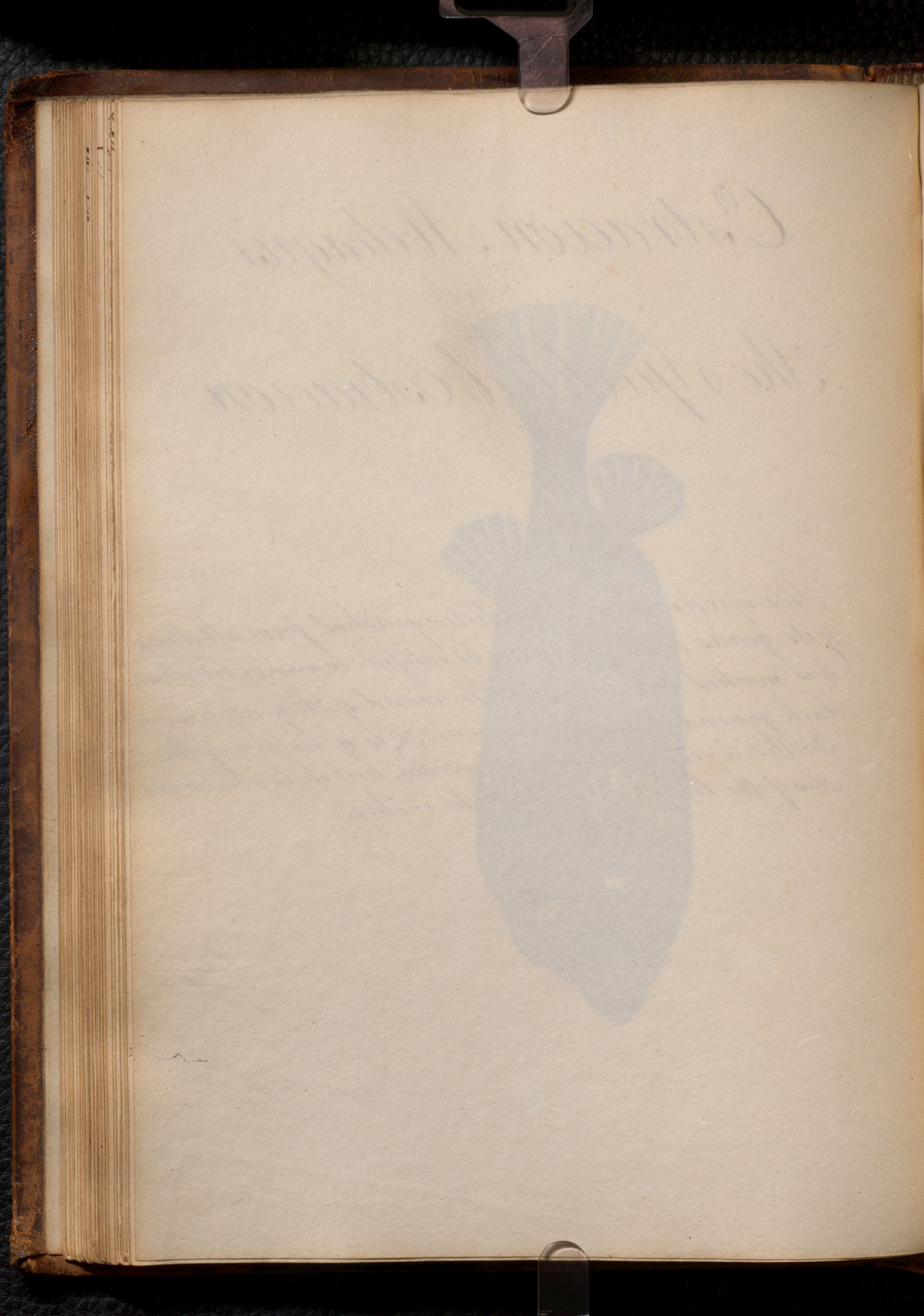


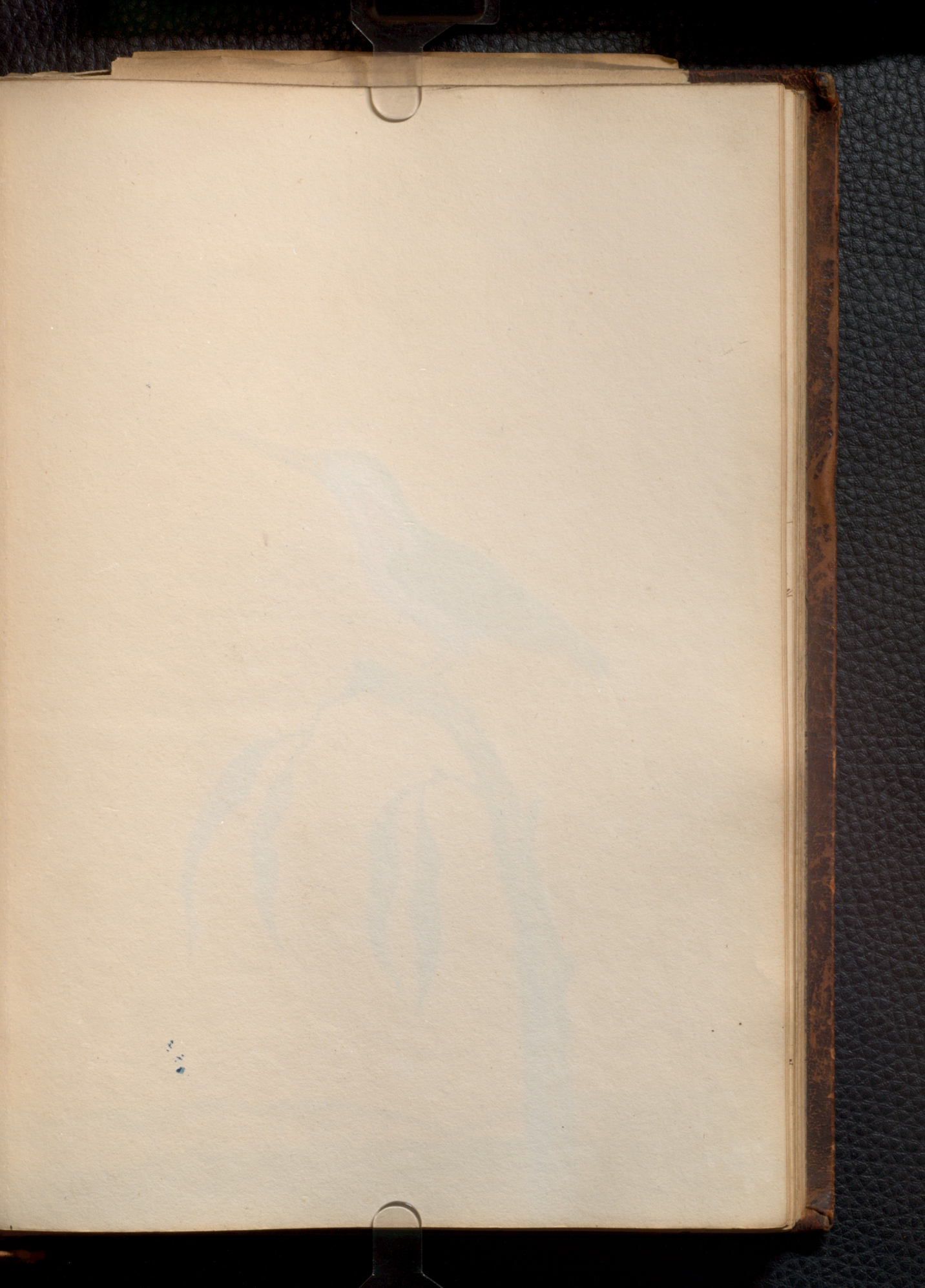


Ostracion Meleagris

The Speckled Ostracion

This species is readily distinguished from all others of its genus by the regular & beautiful manner in which it is marked with innumerable round spots of white on a black ground. It is a rare species, & is a native of the Southern ocean. In size it varies, but it is sometimes seen of the length of six or eight inches.







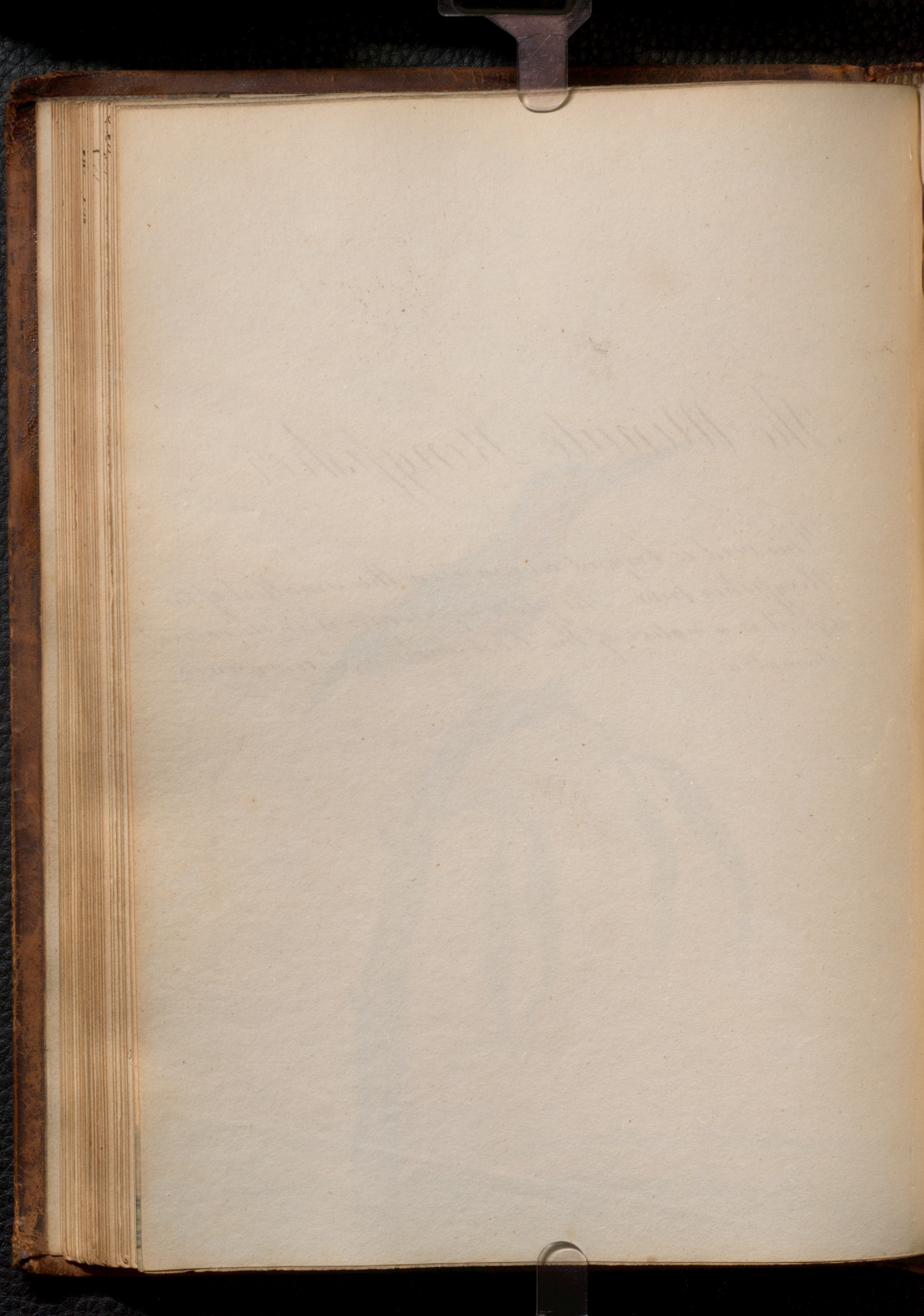
The Minute Kensington

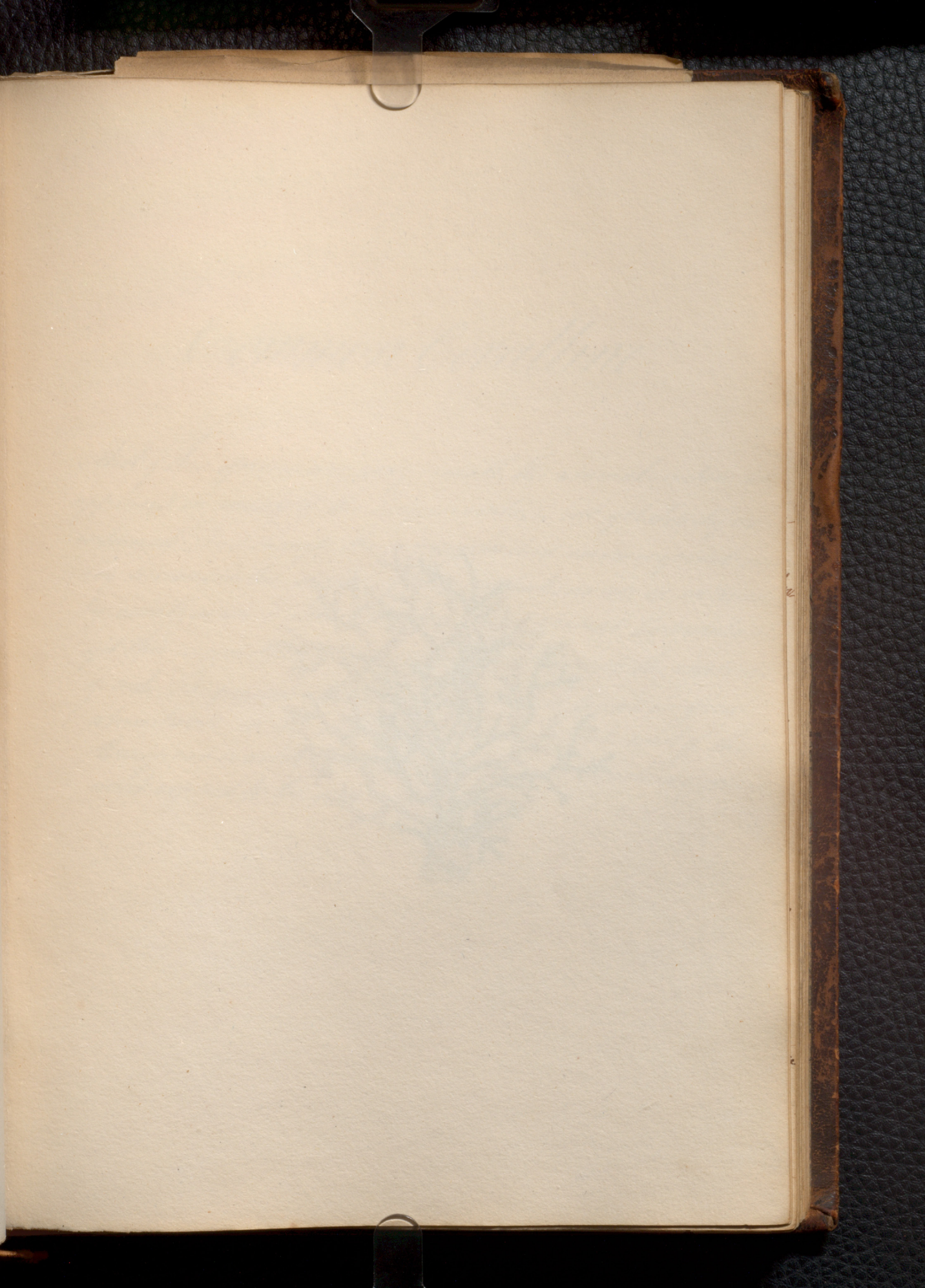
and is beyond comparison the smallest of the
tube. The plate represents in its natural
size a native of the East Indies is common in
the



The Minute Kingfisher

This bird is beyond comparison the smallest of the Kingfisher tribe. The plate represents it in its natural size, it is a native of the East Indies & is common in Sumatra

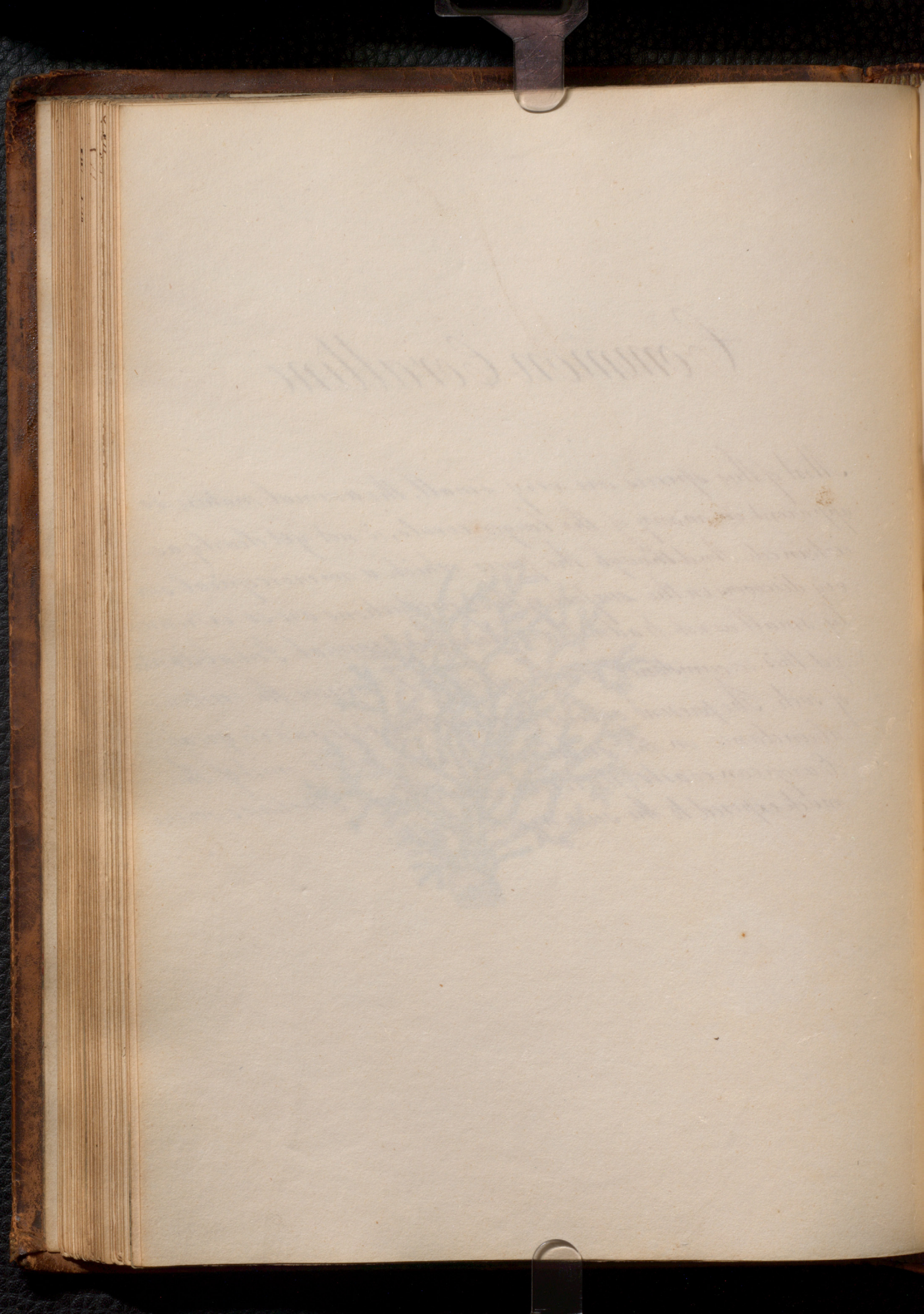


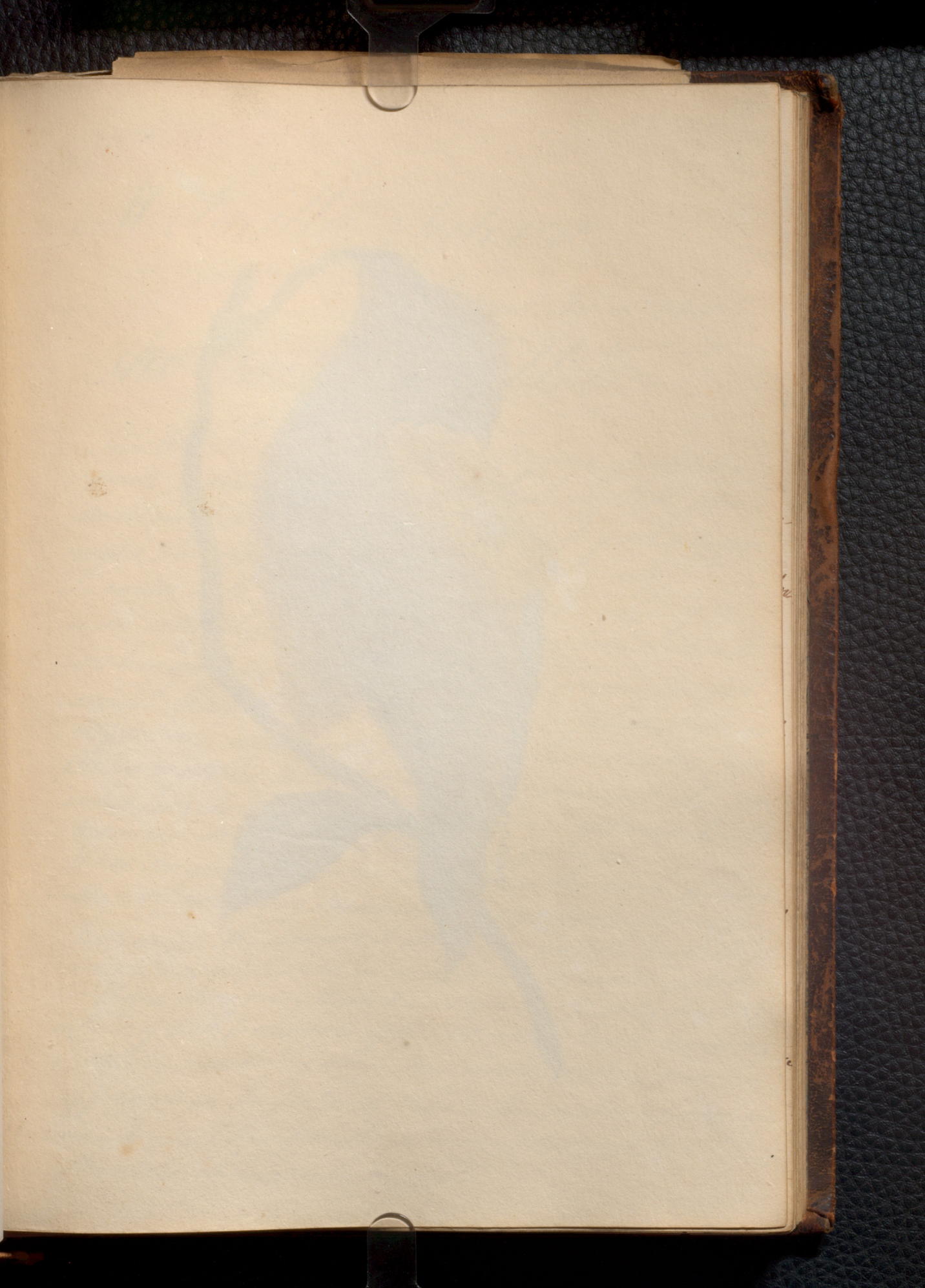




Common Coralline

Most of this species are very small, the animal nature so apparent in many of the larger corals, is not yet clearly ascertained. And though the pores which a microscopical survey discovers on the surface of these productions are so extremely small as not to admit a view of any animal Inhabitants yet this circumstance is not sufficient to disprove the existence of such. The present species of coralline is found in great abundance on the submarine rocks about most of the European coasts; its colour varies, being sometimes where much exposed to the sun nearly white.





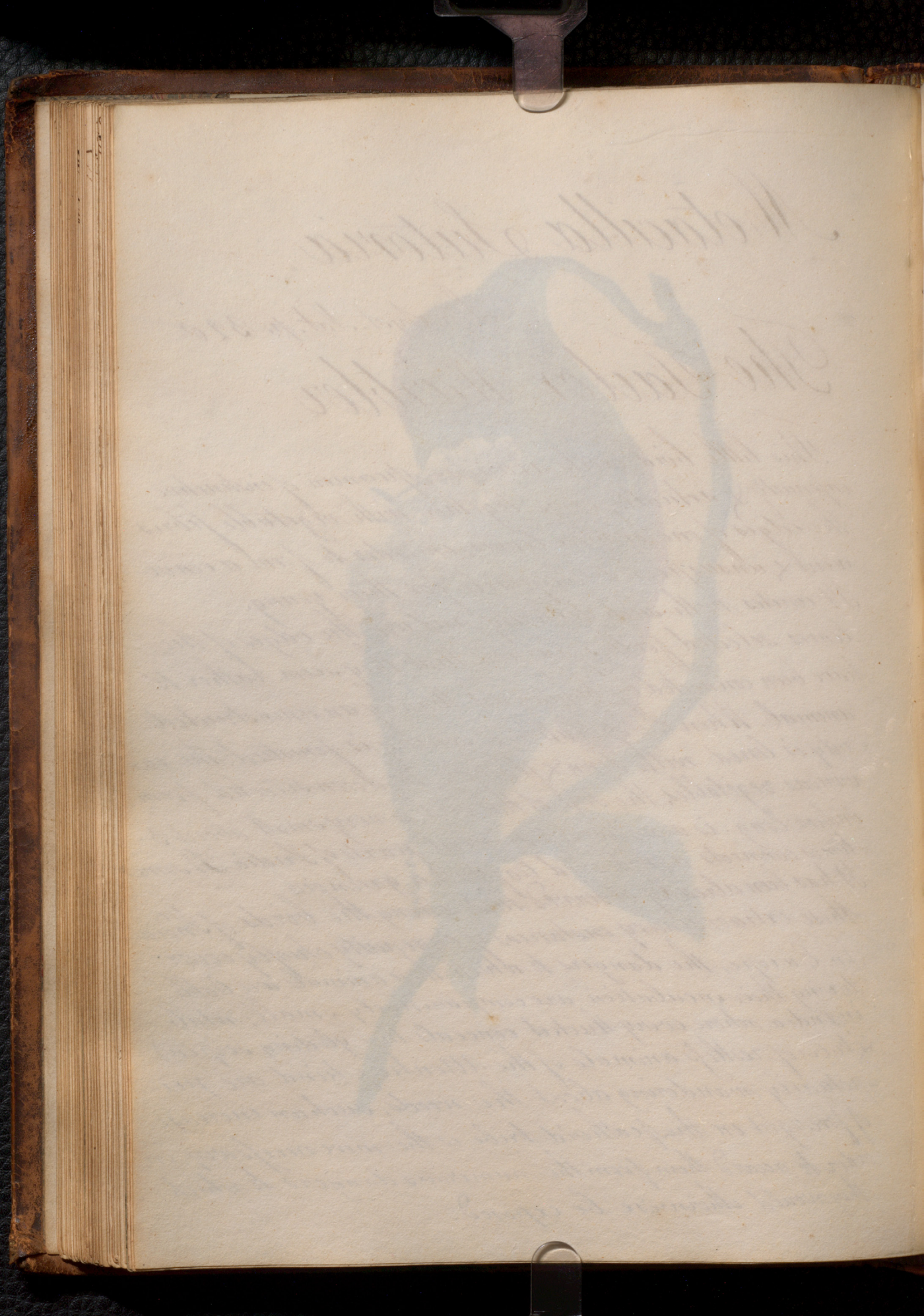


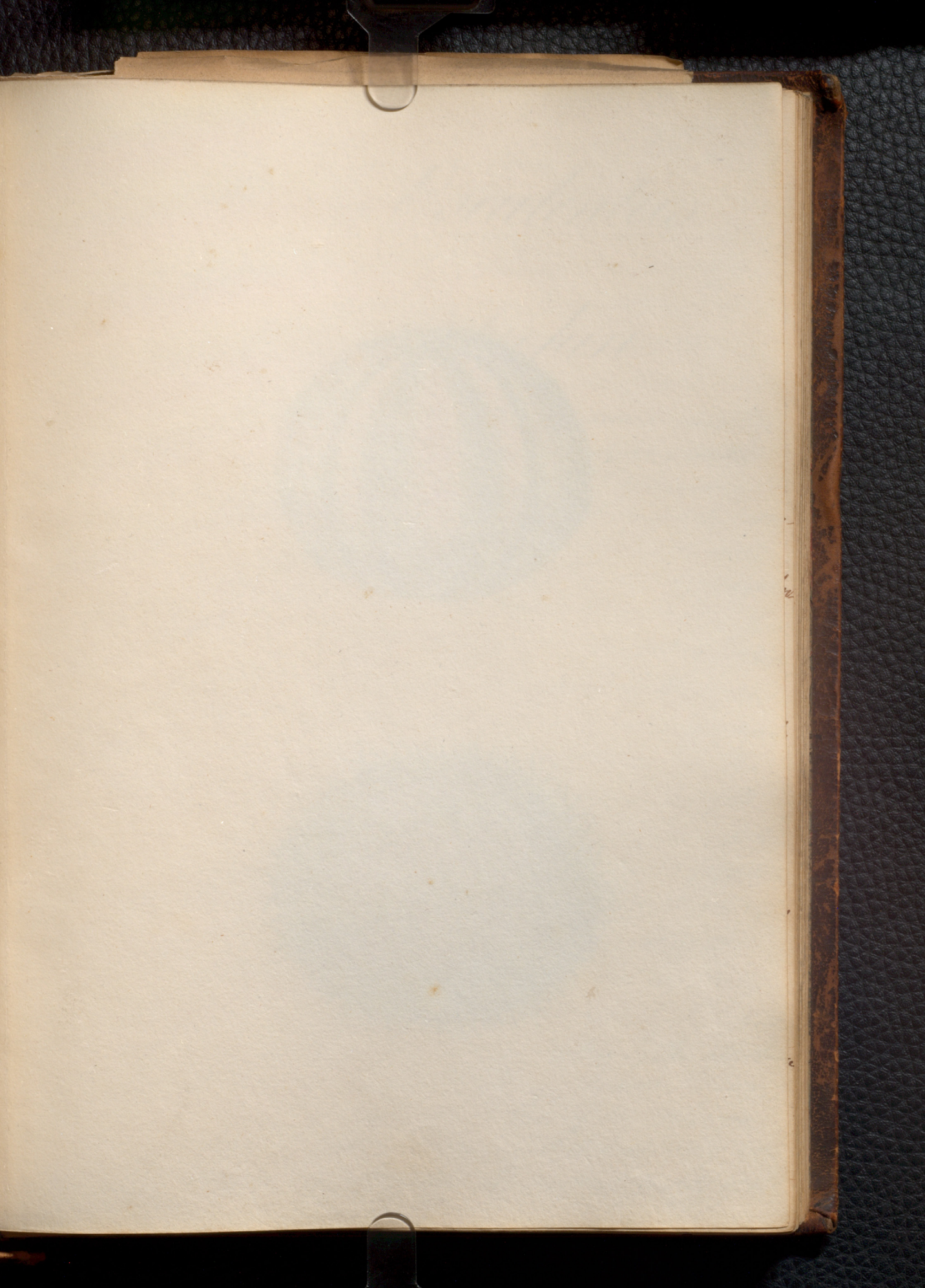
Motacilla Sutoria

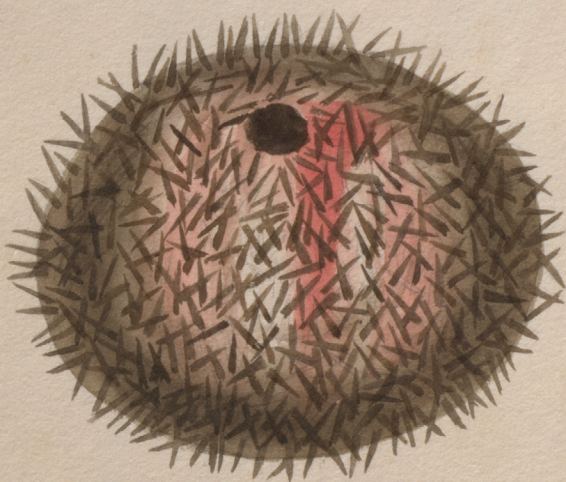
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 320

The Tailor Warbler

This little bird exhibits a curious specimen of instinctive ingenuity & actually sews together with vegetable fibres the edges of one or more leaves, in order to form a convenient & unsuspected receptacle for their young. It executes with such dexterity and art the edges of the leaves selected for this purpose that they seem rather to have been connected by human art than by an uninstructed animal. When the operation of sewing is finished, the cavity is lined with down & feathers, the down selected from various vegetables, the size of this bird is very small about 3 inches long: is a native of several parts of India. It sometimes connects a withered leaf with a green one. It has been already observed that among the birds of India these extraordinary instances of ingenuity chiefly occur. In Europe, the dangers to which these animals are liable during their incubation are comparatively small; while in India, where every thicket conceals the gliding serpent & tribes of restless animals of the Monkey kind are perpetually wandering about the woods, such an increase of foresight in the feathered tribe is the more necessary, in order to guard them from the numerous dangers to which they would otherwise be exposed.







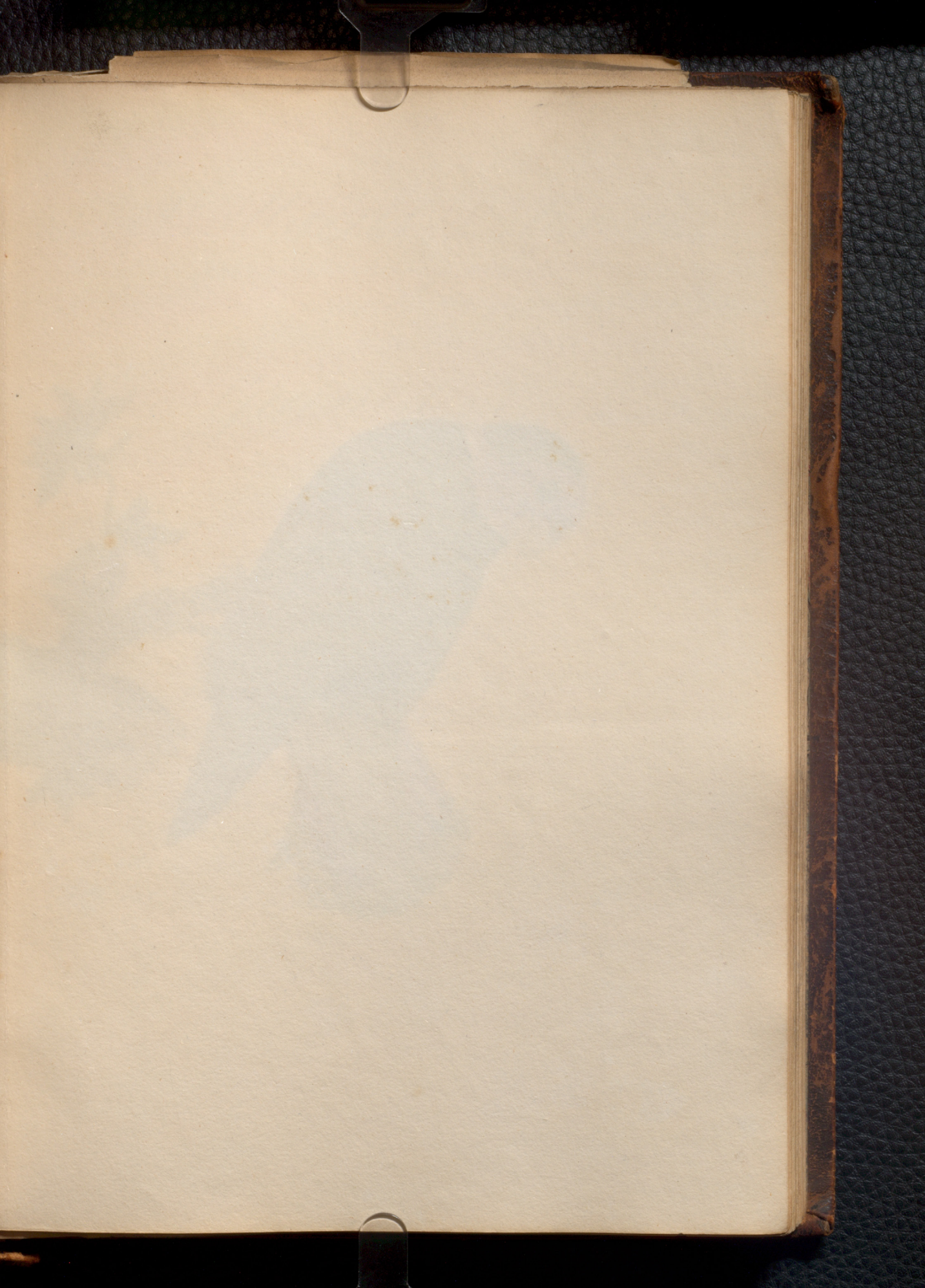
Echinus Esculentus

The Sea-Urchin

The Echini, or Sea Urchins, as they are sometimes called from a numerous Genus, of which the species differ greatly from each other in point of shape & general appearance. Several are natives of our own Country, but by far the most or part are exotic animals, of the British species the most common is that represented on the plate, which is very frequently found on many parts of the coast the animal is of a soft fabric, & the body is marked as it were into a certain number of parts or divisions, not ill resembling those of an orange. The mouth is situated at the lower or under part, & is armed with five strong teeth, of a sharp pointed form; the stomach & intestines which are of considerable length, are disposed in a somewhat circular direction, & the whole body is supported internally by a set of upright bones or columns. On the outside of the shell are seated a prodigious number of sharp moveable spines, curiously articulated with the tubercles on the surface, & connected by strong ligaments to the skin or epidermis with which the shell is covered these are the instruments of motion by the assistance of which the animal converts itself at pleasure to any particular part; & so tenacious are they of the vital or principal that on opening the animal, it is no very uncommon circumstance to observe the several parts of the

The broken shell walk of in different directions between the
spines disposed in a continued longitudinal series on the
several divisions or regions of the shell are an infinite number
of very small foramina, communicating with an equal
number of tentacula which the creature affixes itself to any
object, & stops its motion. They are possessed of a very high degree
of contractile power, & are furnished at the extremities with an
expansile part, which may be supposed to operate as a sphincter
or as the tail of a leech, & to fasten the animal securely to rocks
or other substances to which it chooses to adhere.

The species here represented is esculent, & is considered as
no unpleasant article of food. It was also a dish well known
among the ancient romans, & is commemorated, amongst
other delicacies, by the loquacious epicure described by
Horace.





Pultacus Pultarius

Lin. *System. Nat.* p. 139

The Guinea Parakeet

This beautiful little bird is so often seen in cages that the circumstance of its not being a rare species seems in some degree to lessen the admiration due to its uncommon elegance. As it is so well known to Naturalists, it is unnecessary to say more than that it is one of the most brilliant of its genus, & that the beauty of its appearance is equalled by the gentleness of its manners. It is an African bird, & abounds in Guinea. It is also found in the East Indies. In England this bird is generally called by the name of the Guinea Sparrow.

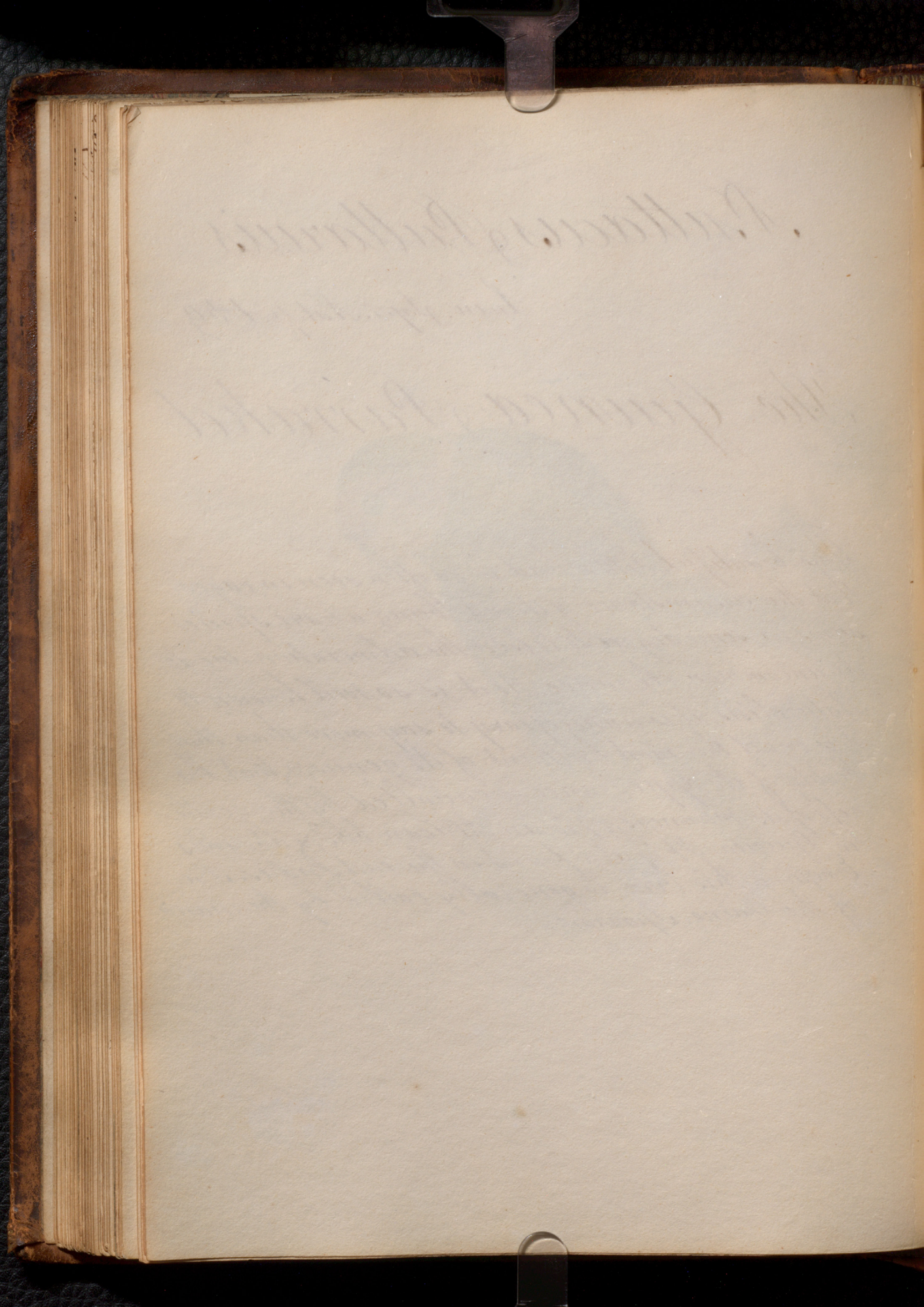


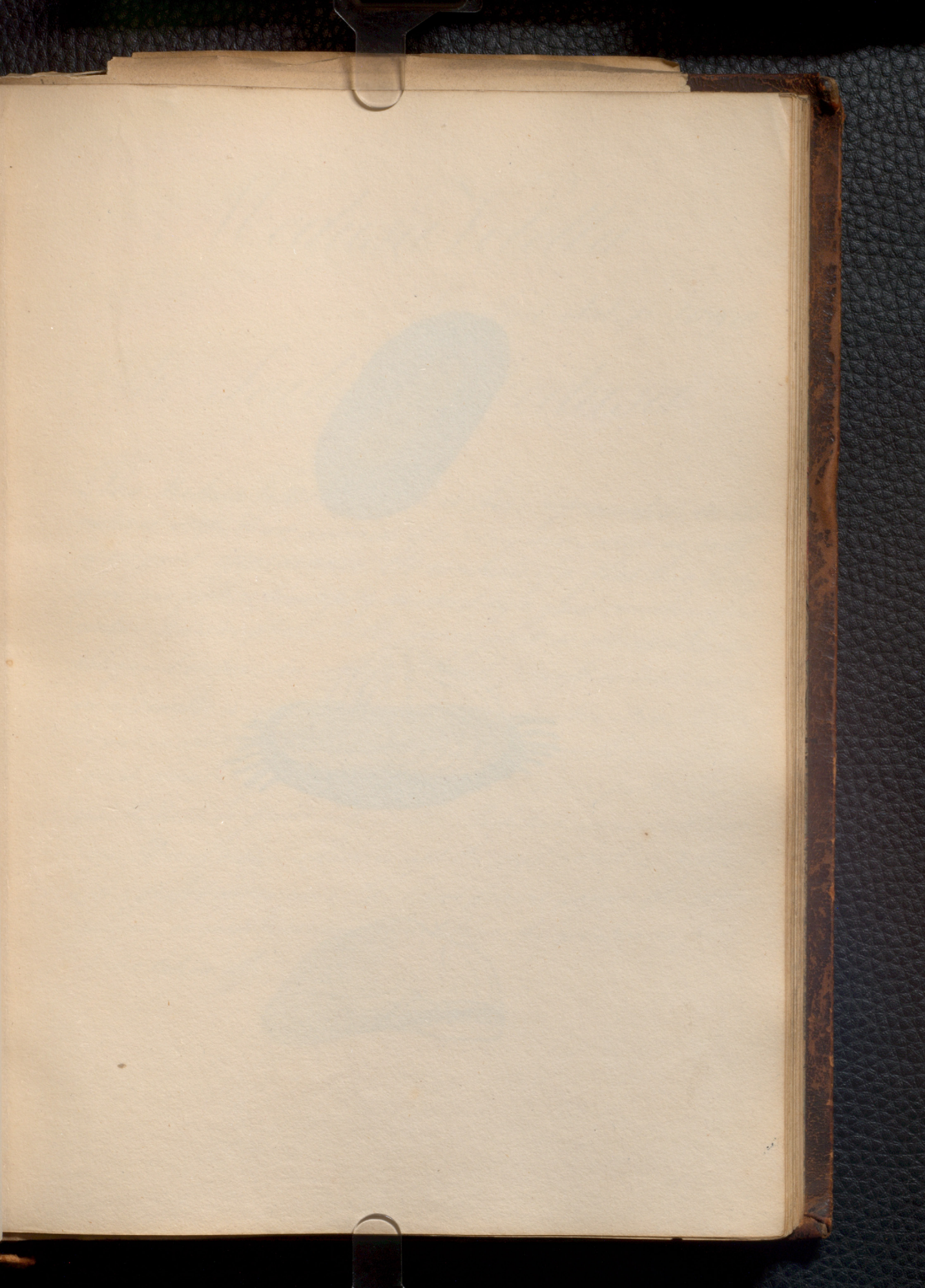
Psittacus Psittacus

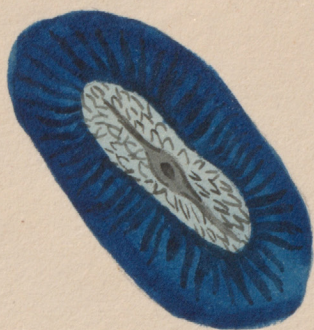
Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 139

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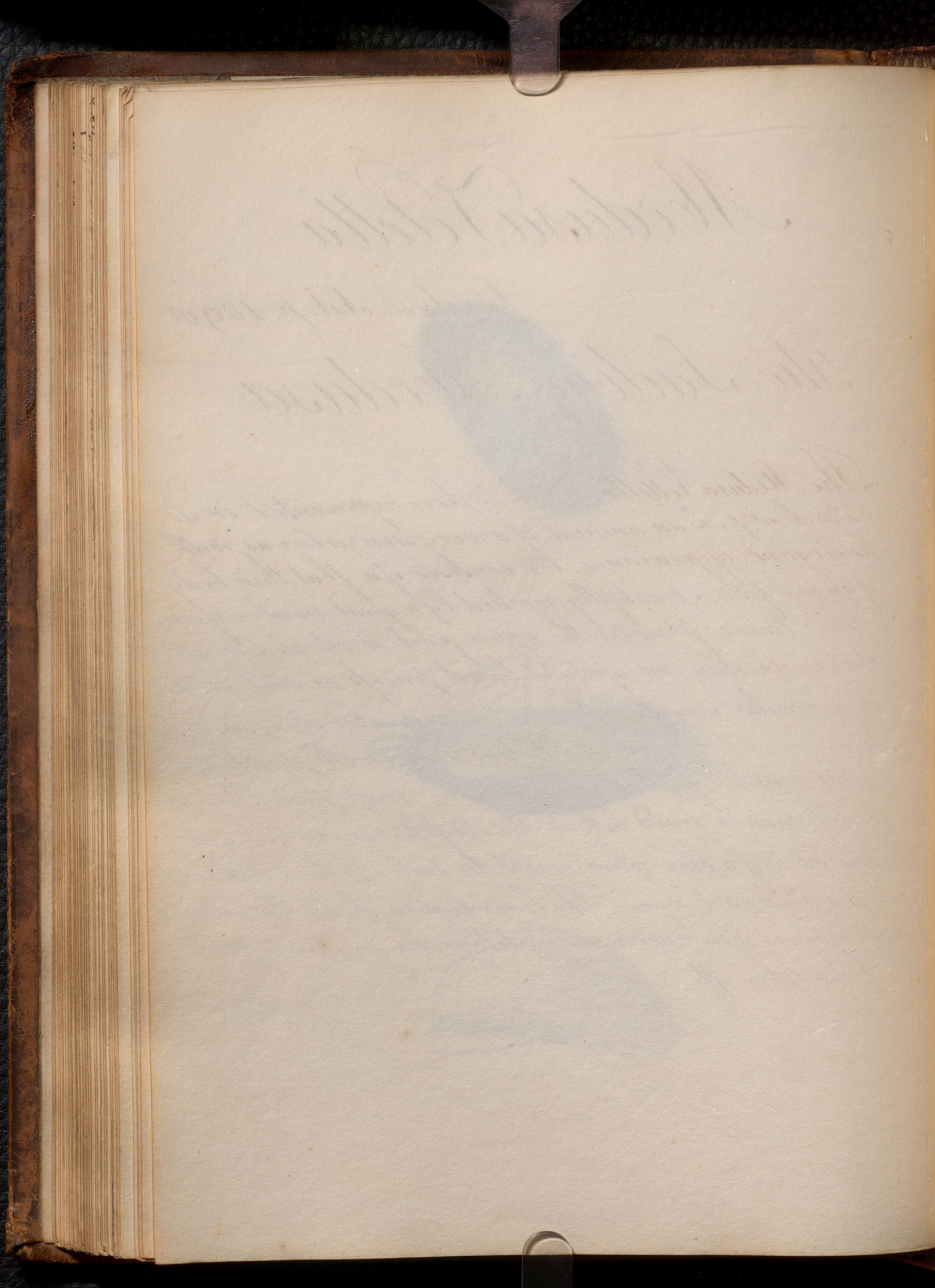


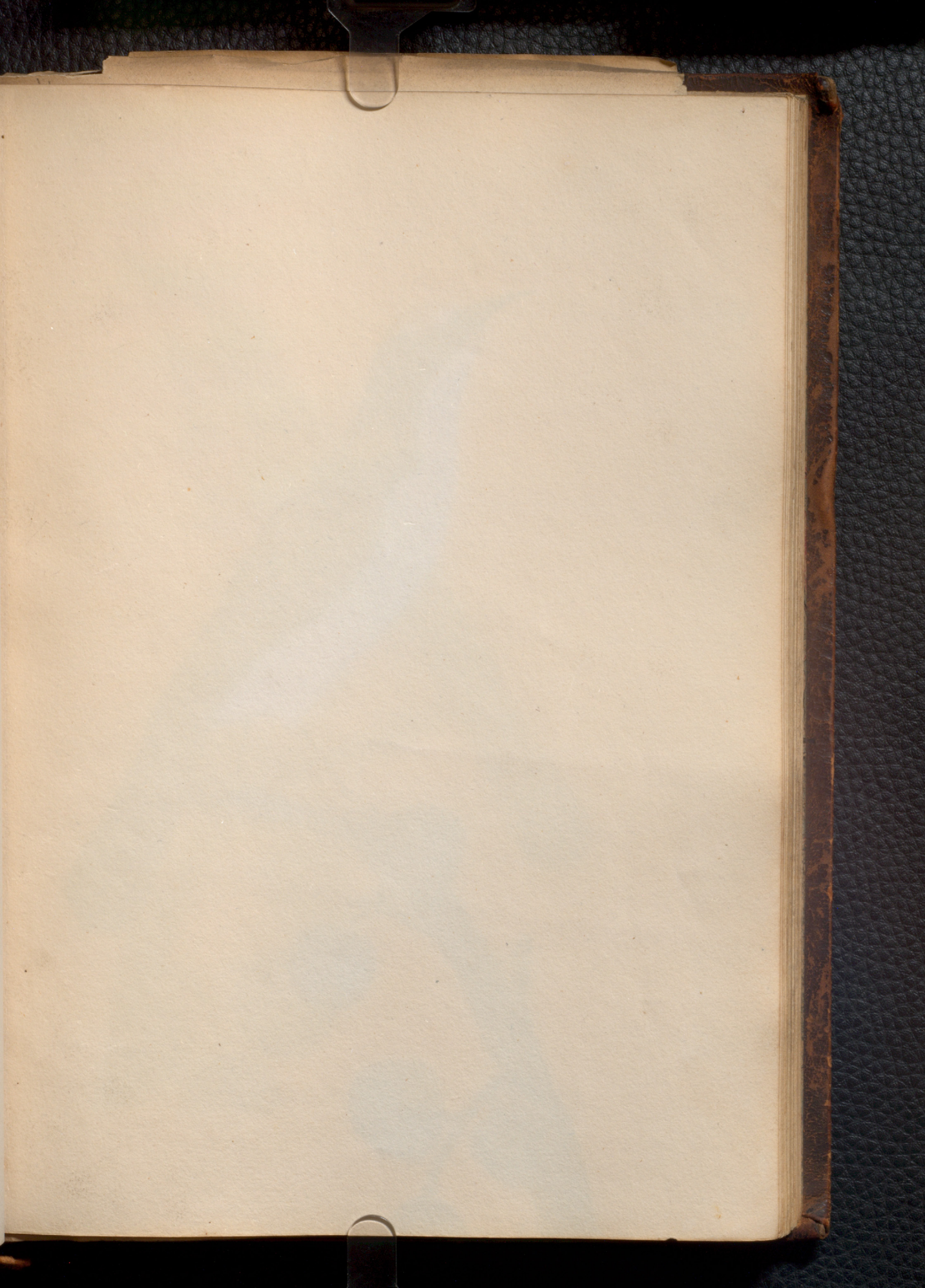
Medusa Vellea

Lin Syst. Nat. p. 1090.

The Sailing Medusa

The Medusa Vellea, which is here represented in its natural size, is an animal of a very singular as well as elegant appearance. It consists of a flat thin body of an oval form, & beautifully marked by a great number of concentric lines or fibres. On the upper part is situated, in an oblique direction, an upright broad process or sail, marked in a similar manner with numerous concentric striae. The body is surrounded by a series of tentacula or small processes, a great number of which arise from the lower part. This curious Medusa is found both in the Mediterranean & Atlantic seas. It is of a blue colour, except the sail which is pellucid, & of a glassy appearance. The lower figure shows the internal fulcrum, or membranaceous cartilage, the gelatinous part being taken off.







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Pl. N.

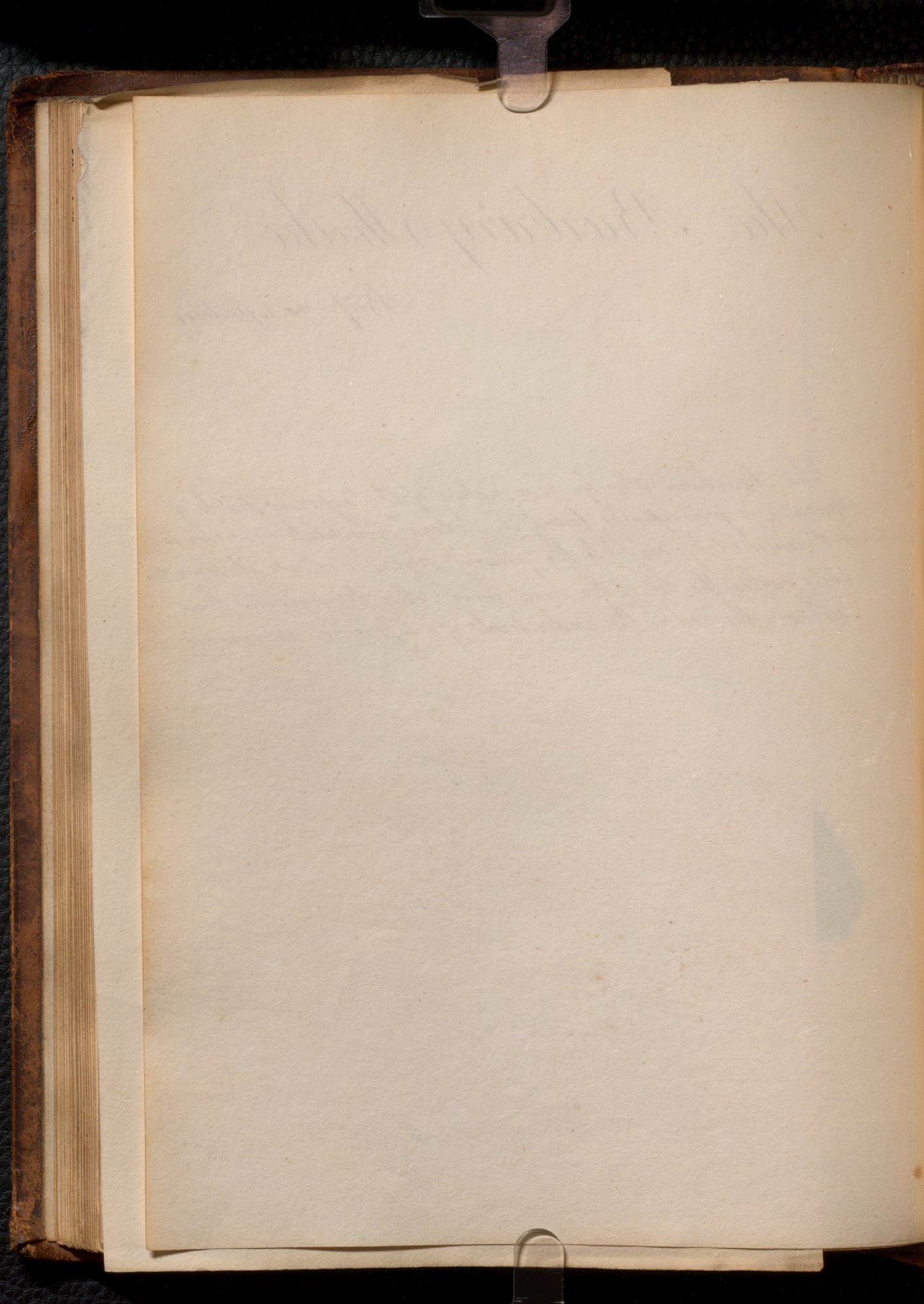
London. Published June 1st 1796, by T. A. Nodder & Co. No. 5, Broad Street.



The Barbary Shrike

Bris. vol. 1. p. 314

The Barbary Shrike is a native of the superior parts of Africa, & is principally found in Senegal. The plate represents it diminished to near half the natural size. In colour it sometimes varies; the top of the head being rather ferruginous than yellow, & the red on the under parts of a less vivid appearance.

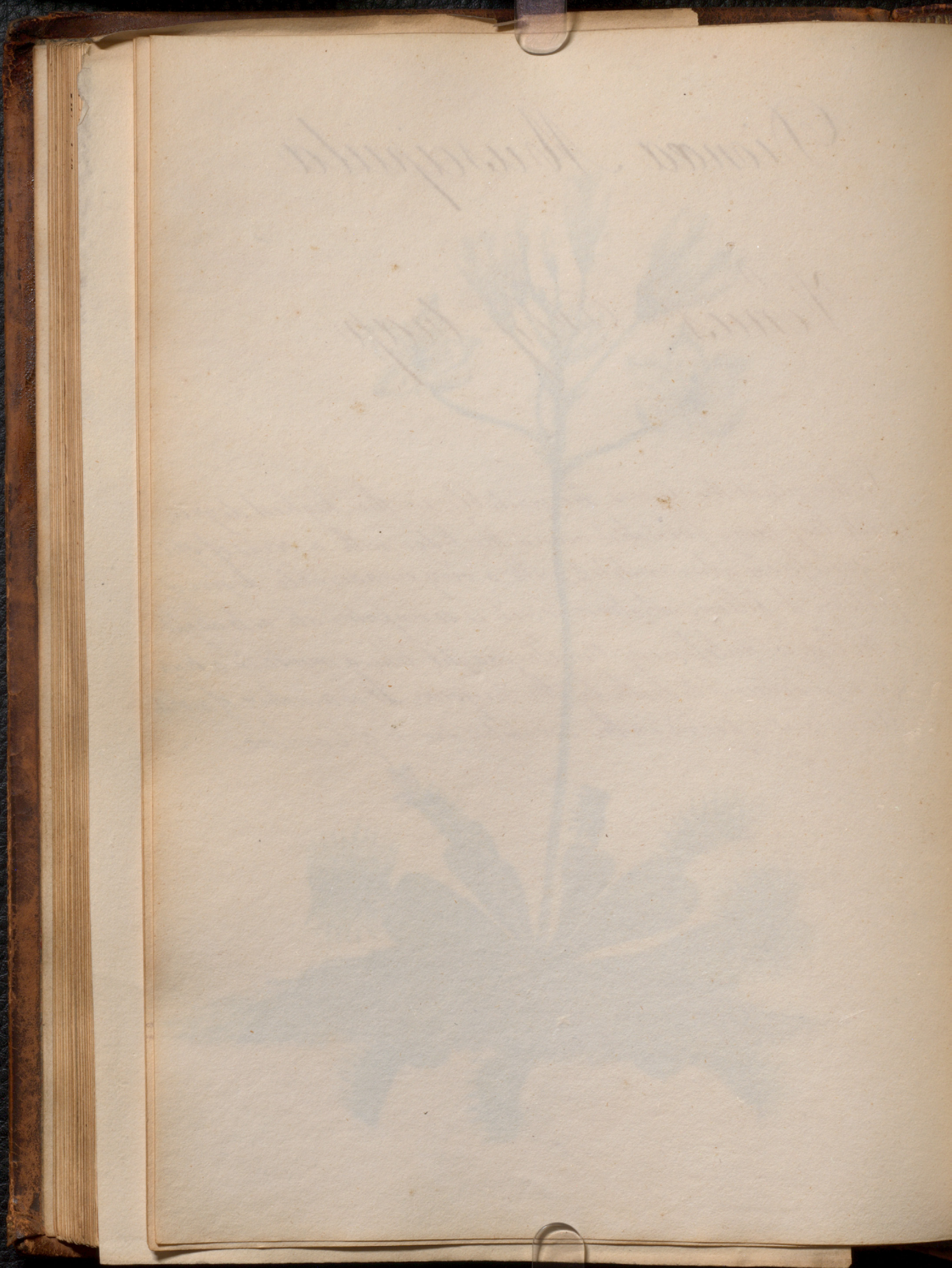


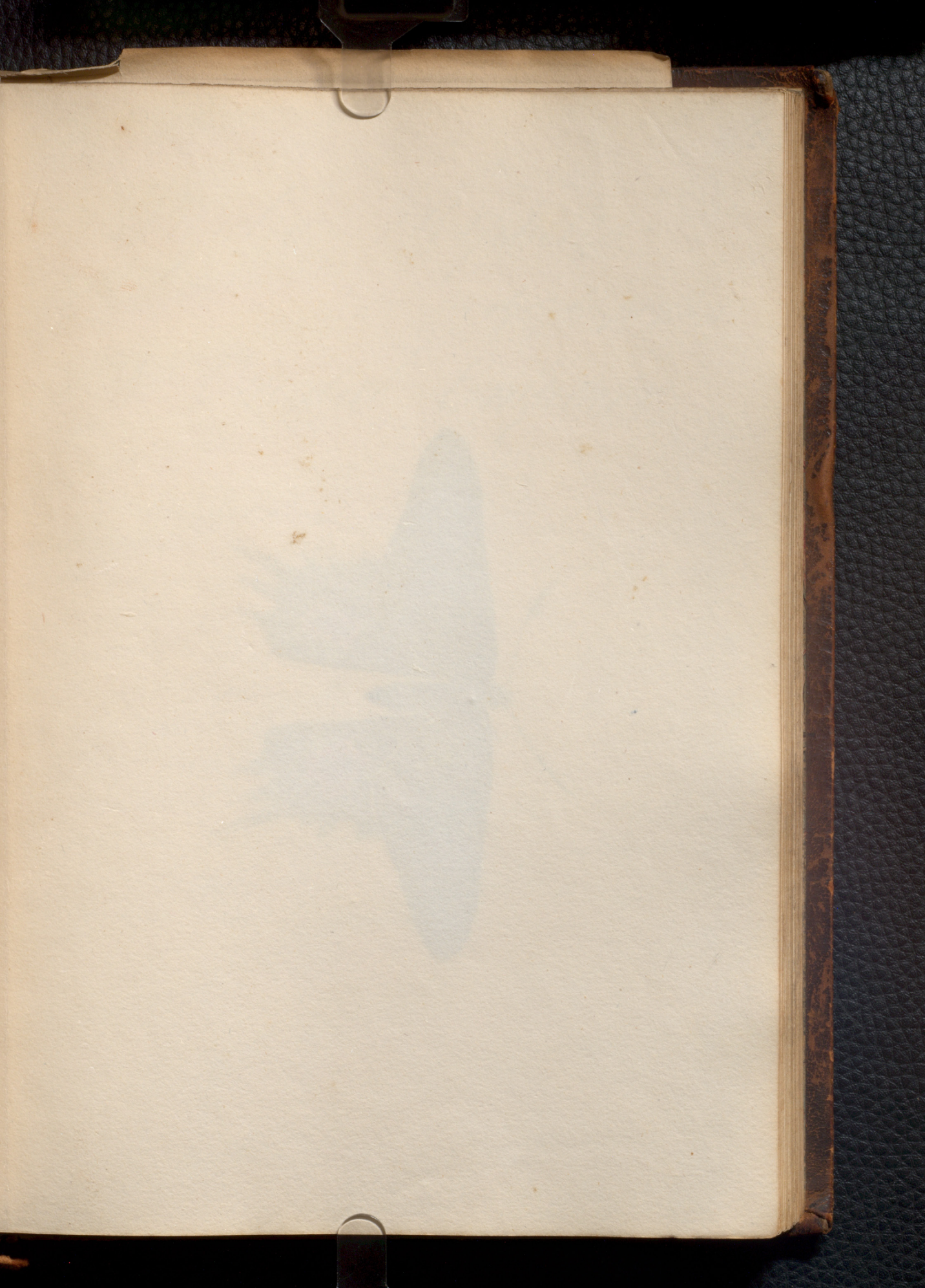


Dionaea Muscipula

Venus's Fly-trap

In this plant the leaves are irritible in the highest degree, & each leaf being furnished round the Edge with a series of spiny processes, & when irritated with a very considerable degree of pressure it follows whatever insect is so unfortunate as to alight on the leaf. is. unless very nimble caught like a mouse in a trap & is even squeezed to death by the pressure. It is a native of North America, & is found in the swampy parts of Carolina.





1310



Papilio Rhiphaea

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744

The Oriental Emperor

We have here represented a *Papilio*, which exclusive of the extreme parts of the species, was nowhere so plentiful as the most beautiful of that splendid tribe. It is not a few years since this gay insect became known in Europe, & it is at present as rare as to be found in every fine collection. It is an East Indian insect, but is principally found in China, and is very nearly allied both in shape & general disposition of colours to the *Papilio Lilius*, but is still more elegant, & displays a much greater variety of tints. The caterpillar of this butterfly is well known, but it probably bears a more resemblance to that of *Papilio Lilius*, which has been figured amongst the luminous insects by Madame de Lamoignon.

1731

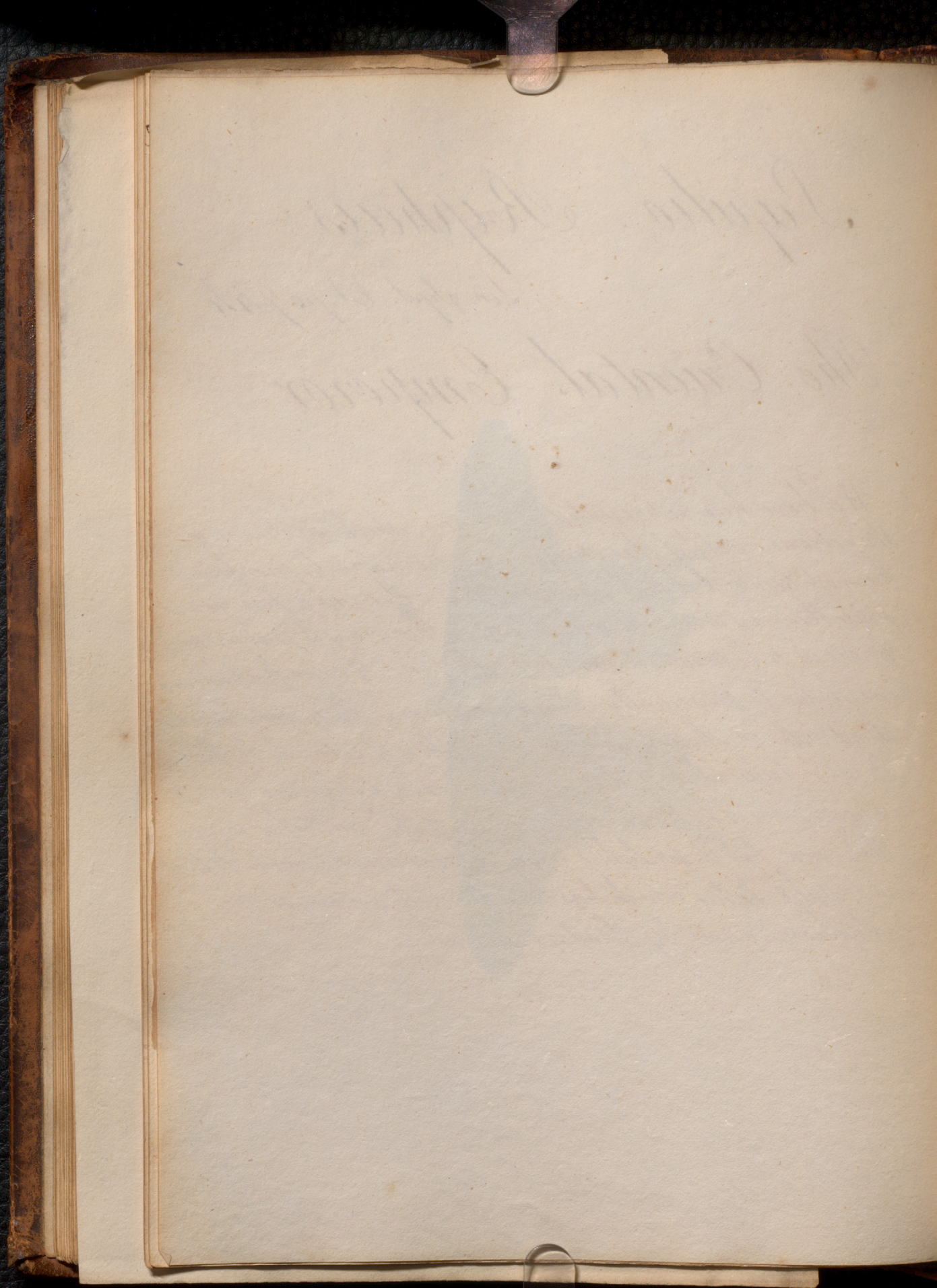


Papilio Rhipheus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744

The Oriental Emperor

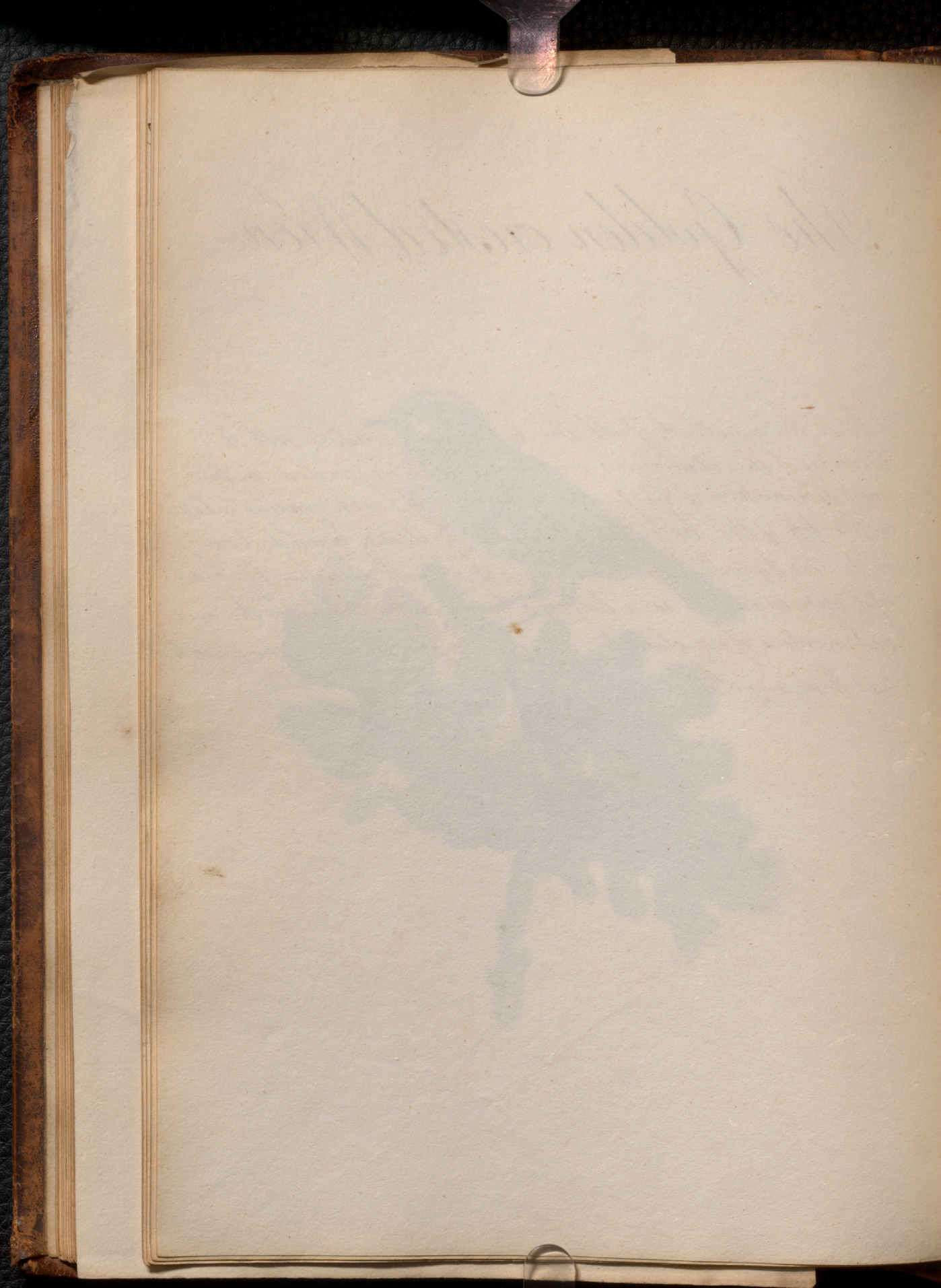
We have here represented a *Papilio*, which exclusive of the extreme rarity of the species, may perhaps be pronounced the most beautiful of that splendid tribe. It is but a few years since this gay insect became known in Europe, & it is at present so rare as to be found in very few collections. It is an East-Indian insect, but is principally found in China. It is very nearly allied both in shape & general disposition of colours to the *Papilio Lilius*; but is still more elegant, & displays a much richer variety of tints. The caterpillar of this butterfly is yet unknown; but it probably bears a near resemblance to that of *Papilio Lilius*, which has been figured amongst the Surinam insects by Madam Merion.





The Golden crested Wren

It is the smallest of all the European birds & till the discovery of the American continent, was regarded as the most diminutive of the feathered tribe. The rich orange colour on the top of the head softening into yellow, & bounded on each side by a line of black, gives it a most peculiarly beautiful appearance it is a bird of a hardy nature & bears the severest winters of our climate. It is more frequently seen on oak trees than any other.



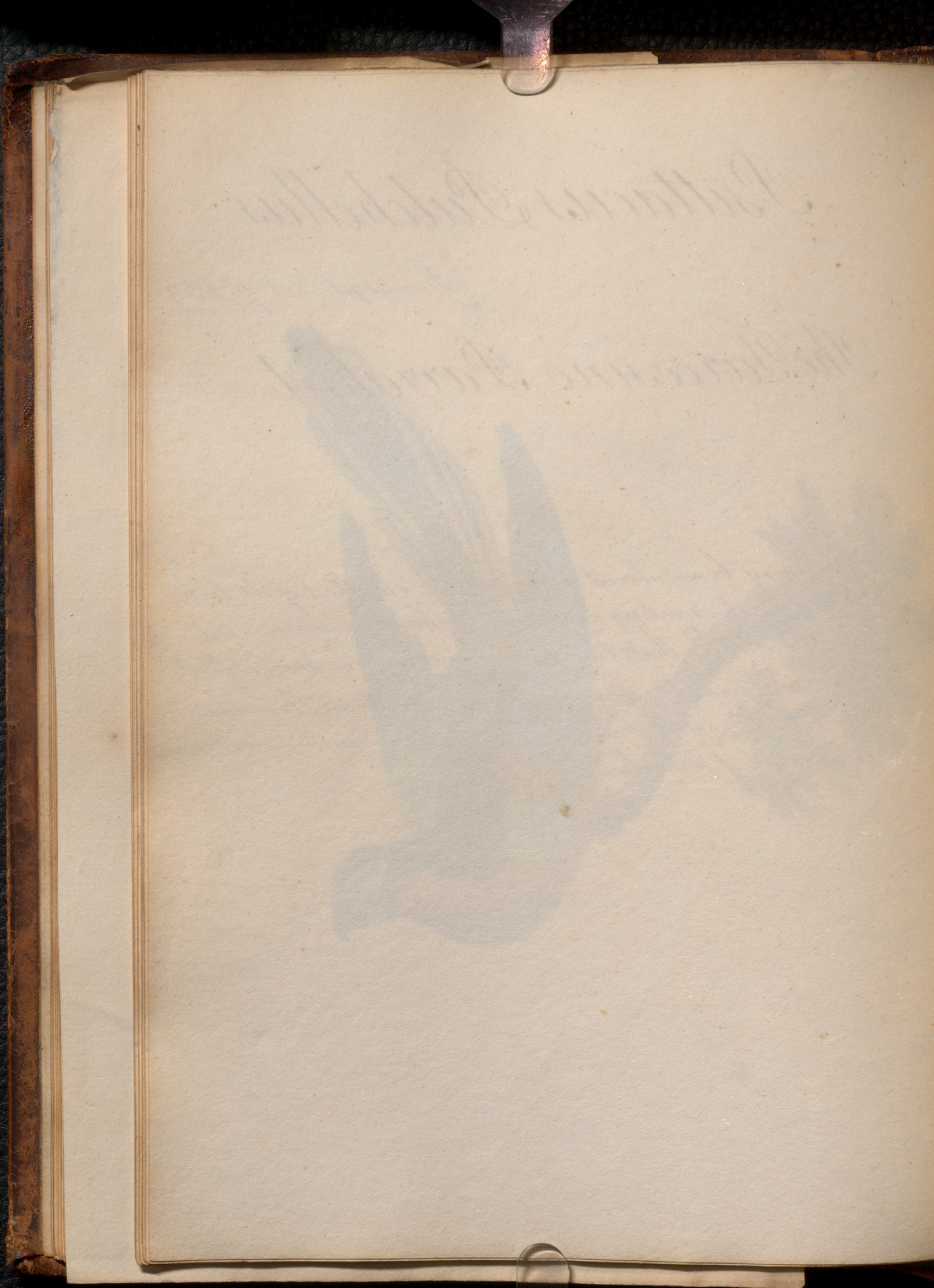


Pittacus Pulchellus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139

The Turcosine Parrakeet

This may be numbered amongst the smallest of its tribe
not very much exceeding in size the figure here represented.
It is remarkable that this diminutive species bears at first
view a considerable resemblance to the *Pittacus Ararauna*
or great blue & yellow Macaw. It is an undoubted nondecript
& is a native of new holland. u u



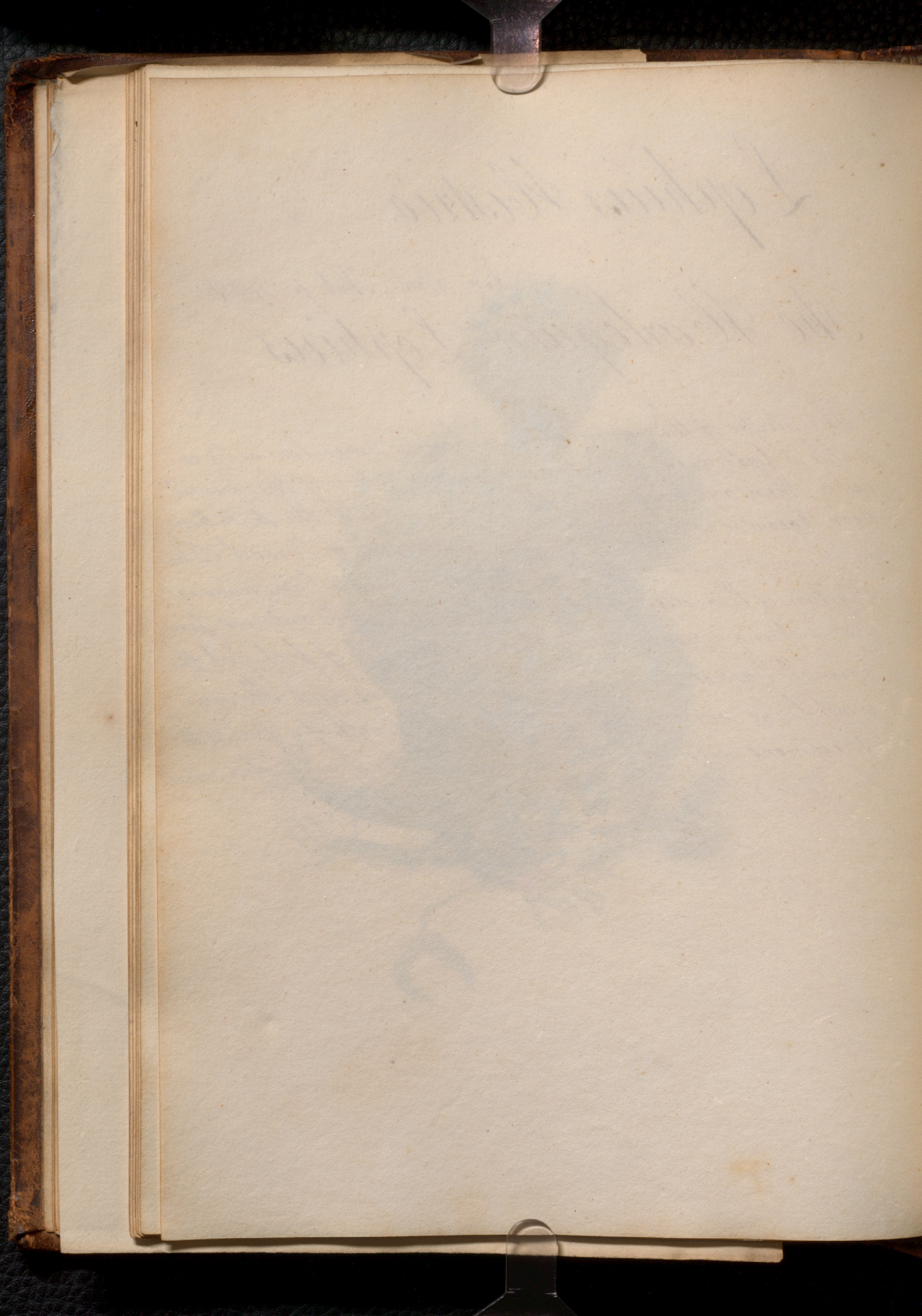


Lophius Pisticus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 403

The Harlequin Lophius

The shape of this animal is so highly singular as to resemble at first view some fanciful production of the pencil rather than any real existence. It is a native of the South American Ocean, & is chiefly found near the coasts of Brasil. The lengthened processes on the head are of a very peculiar & unusual structure & their use is not perfectly clear. The anterior fins bear a strong general resemblance to a pair of feet yet the animal has not the power of using them as such. Its size is not large, very rarely exceeding the length of a foot, & the specimens seen in our museums are in general far smaller. It is a fish of a predacious nature.





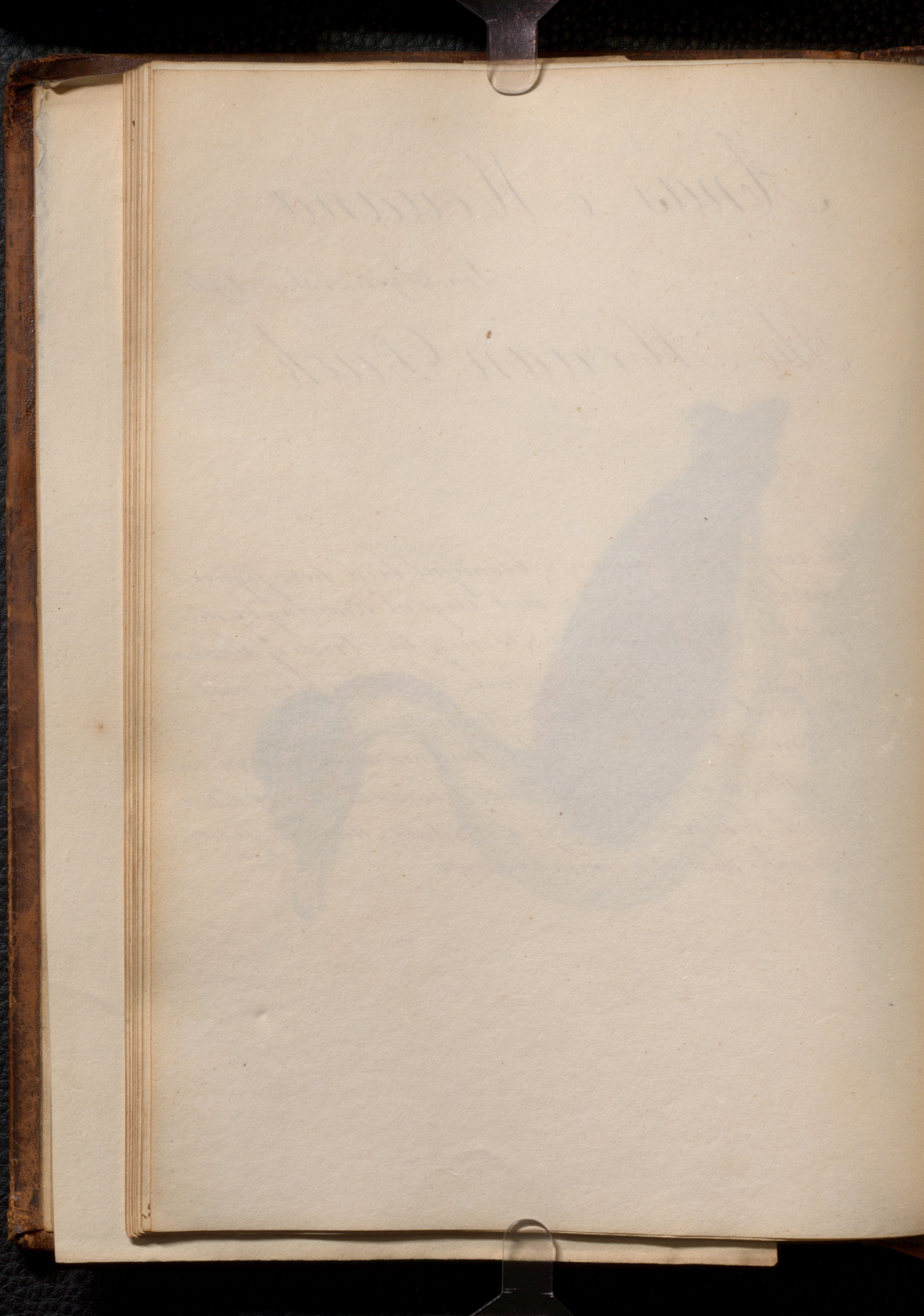
Anas Meriana.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 194

The Merian Duck

The very extraordinary & beautiful bird here figured is accurately copied from a most elegant drawing by the celebrated Madam Merian, & is one of the birds of Surinam which occur in the representations by that lady now preserved in the British Museum.

Certain it is that the bird is unknown to modern ornithologists, & is neither figured or described by any other natural historian. The size of Madam Merian's figure is nearly that of a common duck.

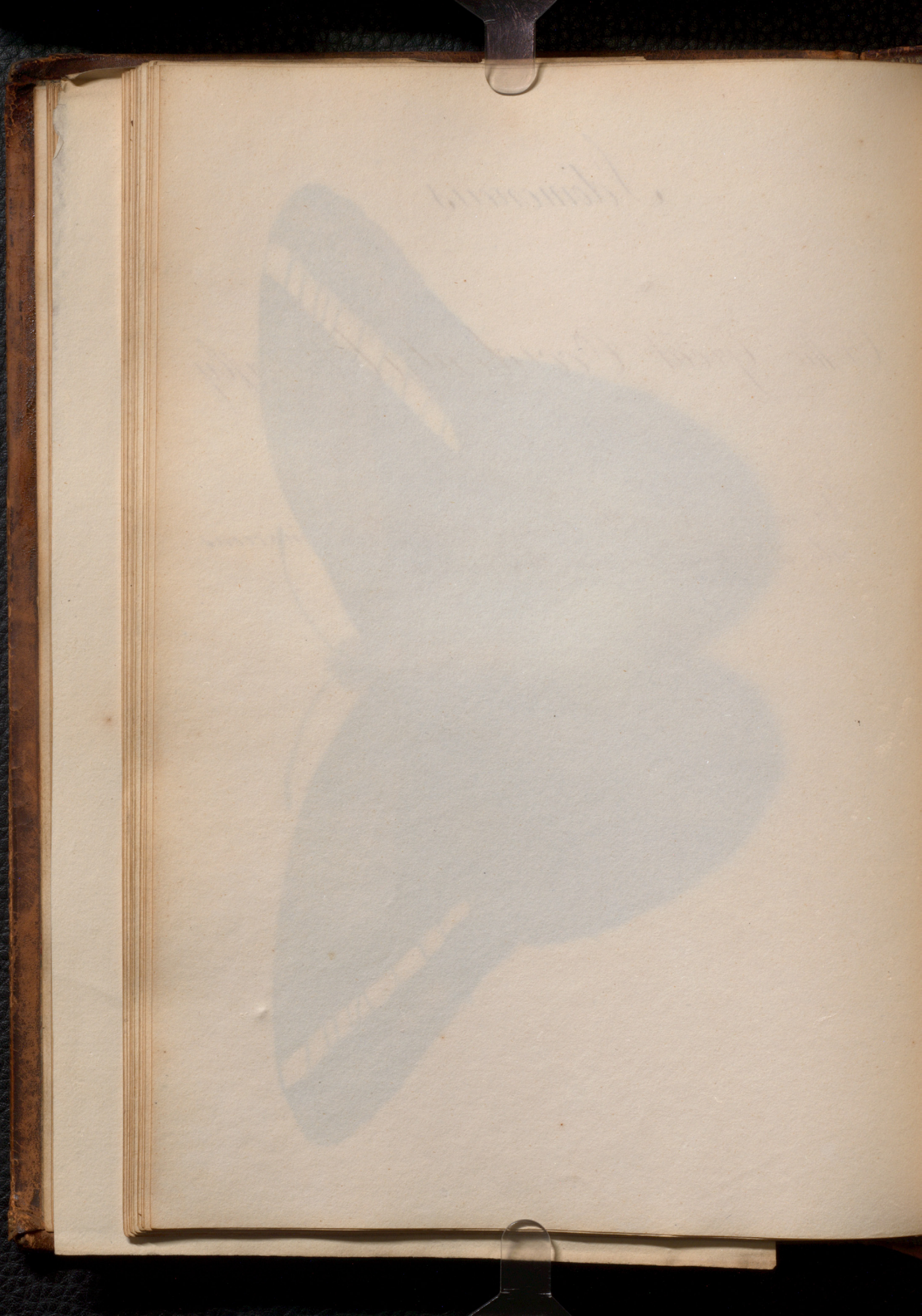




Idomeneus

Or the Great Occidental Butterfly

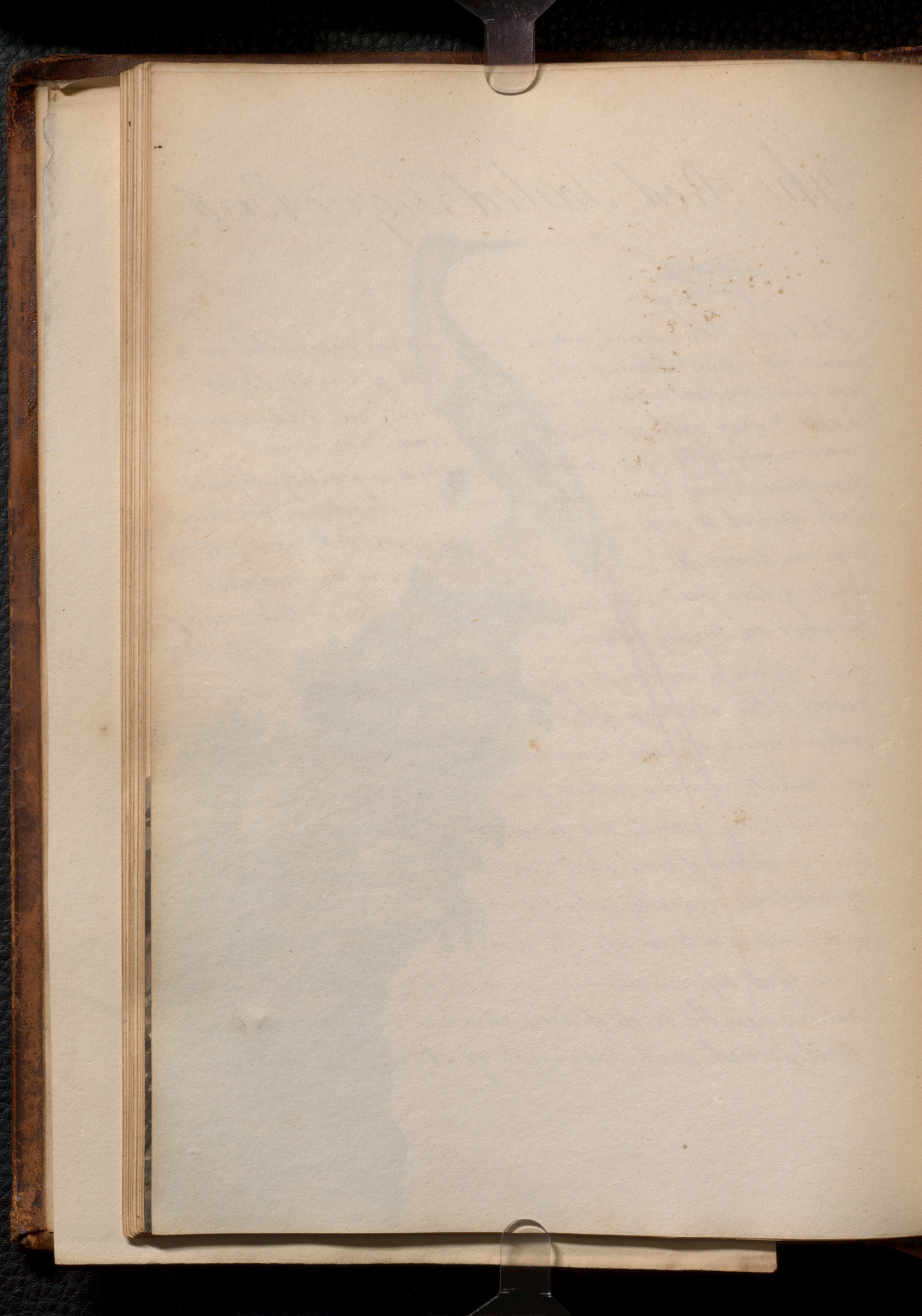
*This insect is one of the largest of the Papilionaceous
tribe, it is a native of South America*





The Red-Tailed Tropic Bird

The birds of this genus, which are by nature calculated for a marine life, have obtained the common title of Tropic Birds from being constantly found in the tropics. These birds may well be said to soar with no middle wing, since their ascent is so uncommonly lofty, & so perocipally rapid, as quickly to raise themselves beyond human view. From these elevations they occasionally descend to seek for prey, & darting down with vast velocity seize on & devour the smallest fish, which form the principal article of their food. The long feathers of the tail in these birds of this genus are highly esteemed by the natives of many of the tropical regions & are much used in the ornamental dresses of the natives of the Southern islands. They are particularly conspicuous on the awful & elegant ceremonial habits worn by the priests at Otaheite, as well as on those of the chief mourners at funerals in that Island, which are furnished with a mask or vizor of nautilus or mother of pearl shell surrounded by the tail feathers of these birds, evidently intended to represent the solar beams & disposed so as to imitate the diverging rays of that luminary. These birds deposit their eggs which are two in number, in hollows near the roots of trees, in which they form a sort of careless nest with fragments of sticks &c.



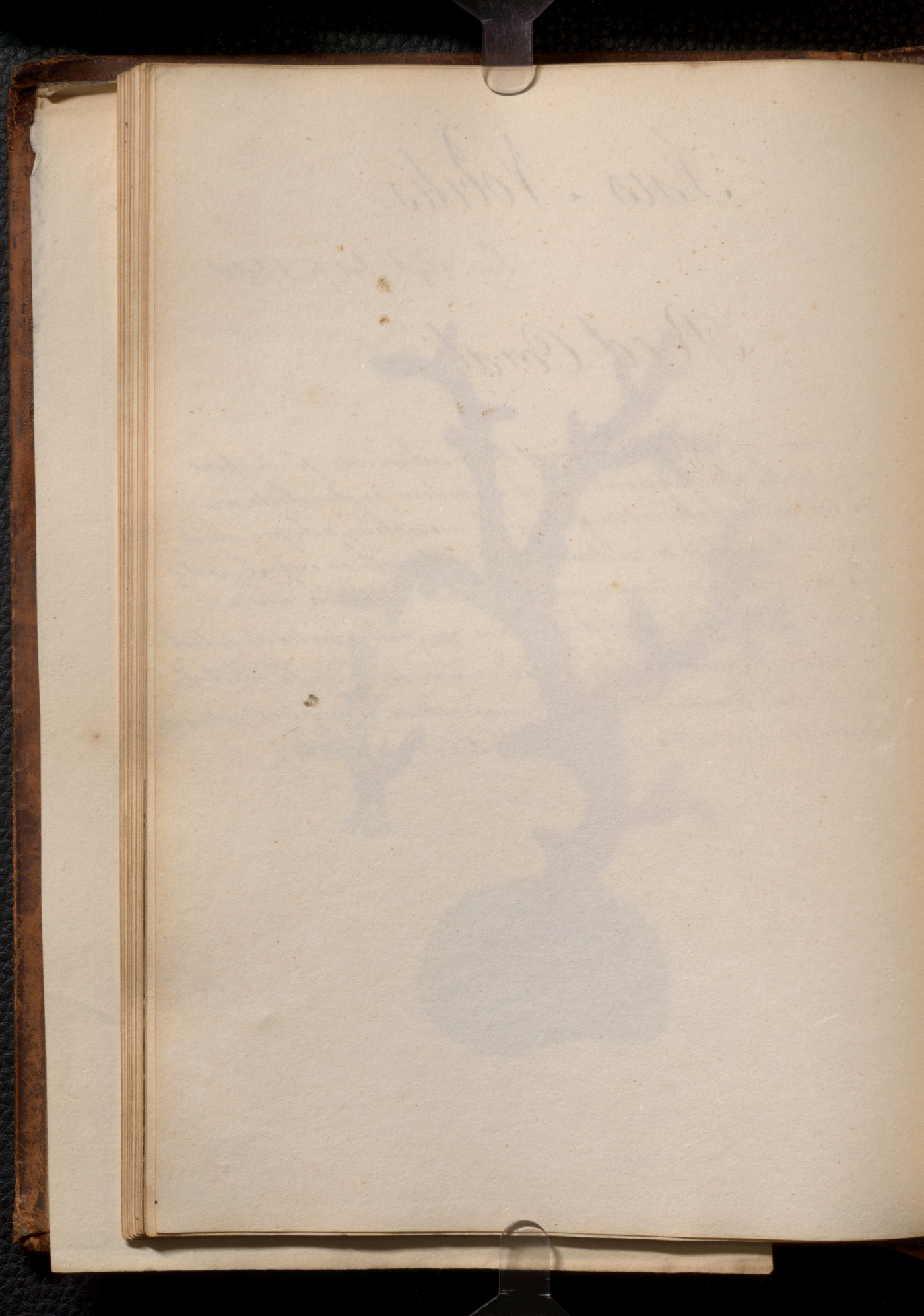


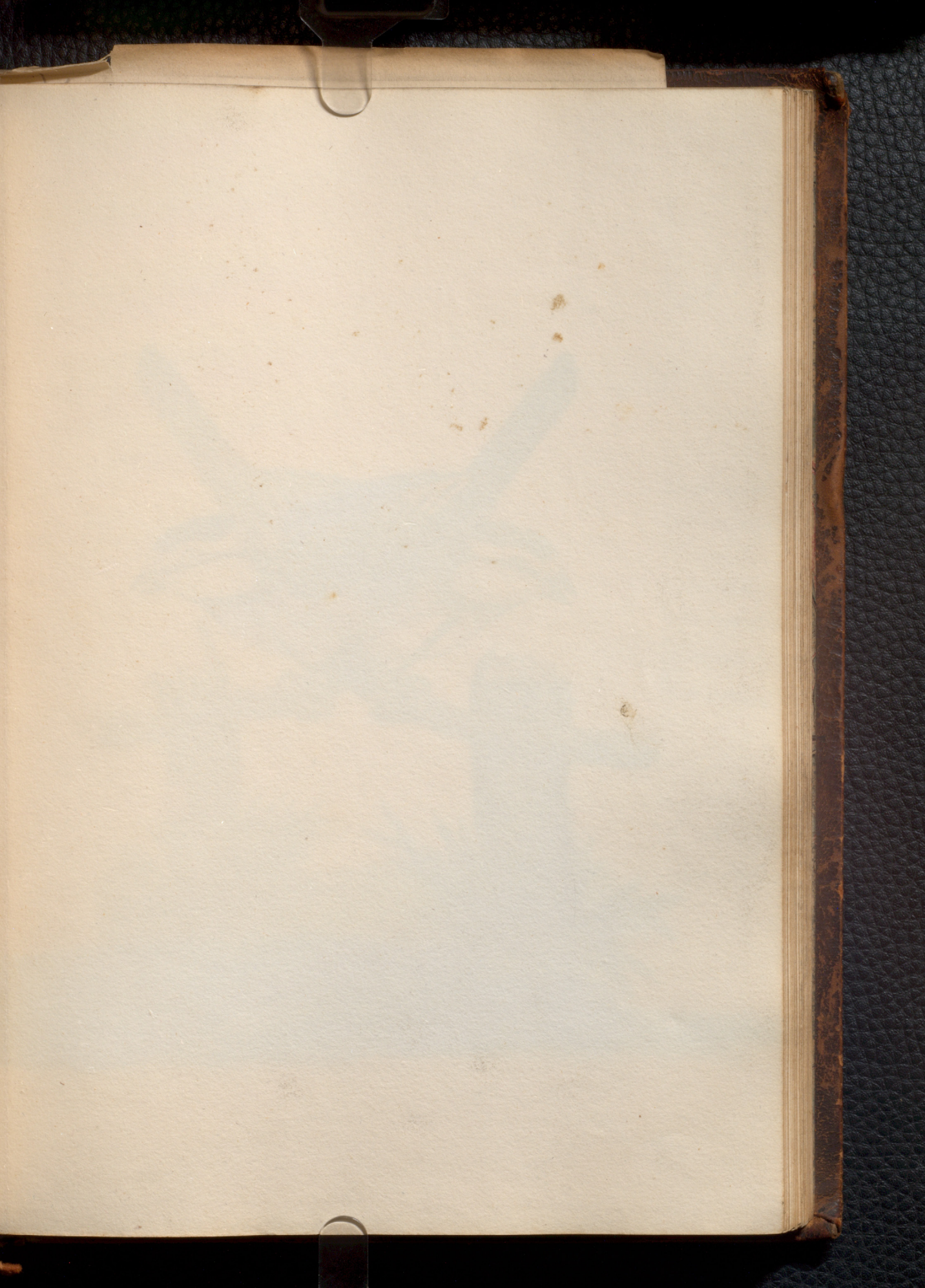
Isis Nobilis

Linn. Syst. Nat. p. 1200

Red Coral

The common Red Coral, is one of those submarine productions which, by the almost general consent of modern naturalists, are regarded as the fabrication of animals resembling polypes which reside in the cavities so constantly seen in the soft or cortical part of the coral; & the impressions or vestiges of which are visible even on the surface of the hard coral itself; being generally seated at distant intervals, & appearing like small impressed spots, while the whole coral, throughout all its ramifications, is marked externally by longitudinal striae proceeding to the very base itself.









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Parus Coruleus.

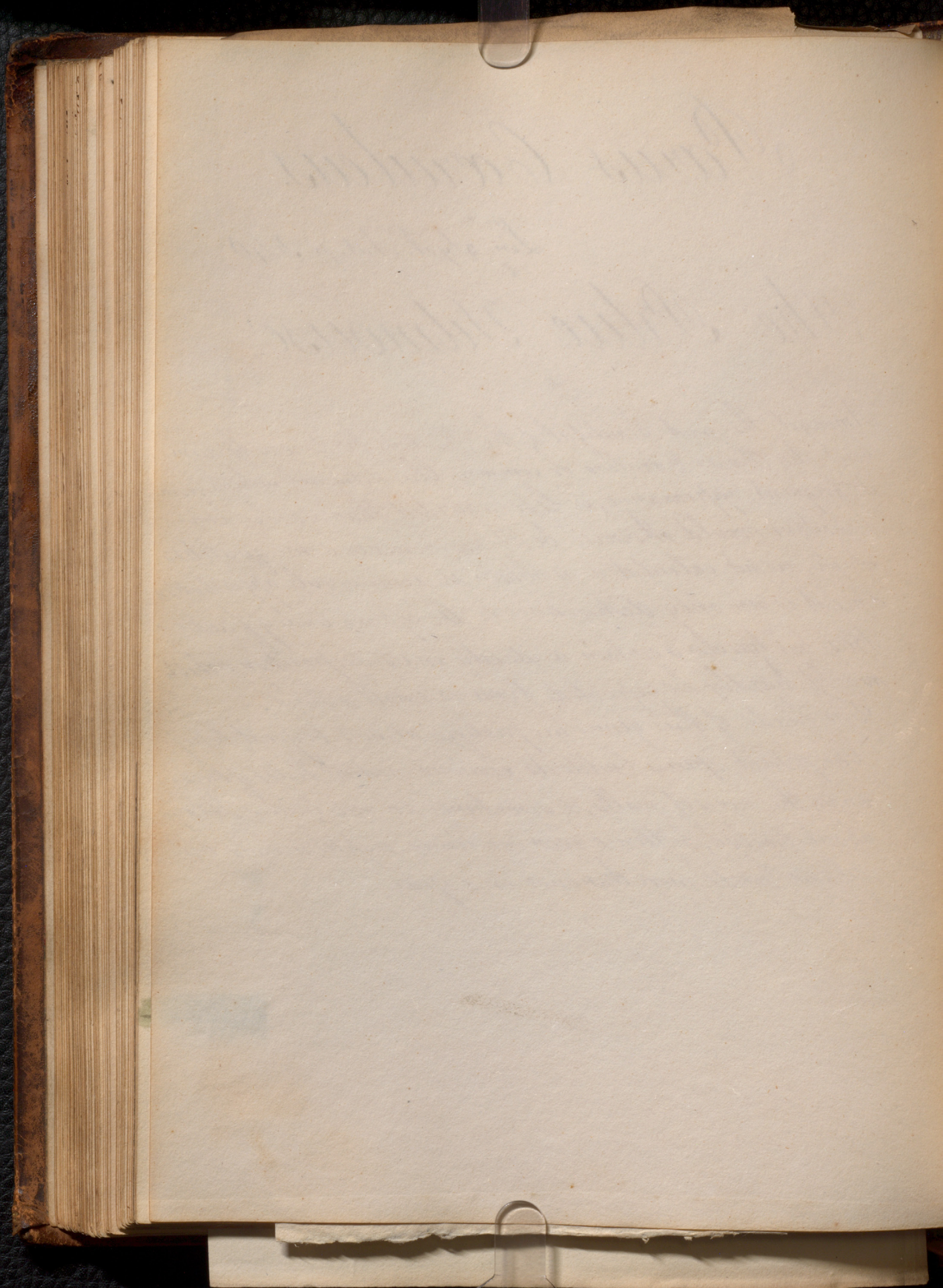
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 340

The Blue Titmouse

Amongst the most beautiful of the British birds, may be numbered the *Parus Coruleus* or common blue titmouse, which, from its frequent appearance, is less regarded than so elegant a visitant would otherwise be. It has however some qualities which are not calculated to obtain it universal approbation since it is not only destructive to the young buds of fruit-trees, but has also a certain audacity in its disposition which would hardly be expected from so small a bird.

The birds of this genus are prolific almost beyond belief.

The present species builds its curious nest in holes of trees, under the eaves of walls, & sometimes in out-houses. It lays about twelve, fifteen & even sometimes eighteen eggs, but seldom breeds more than once in a year.



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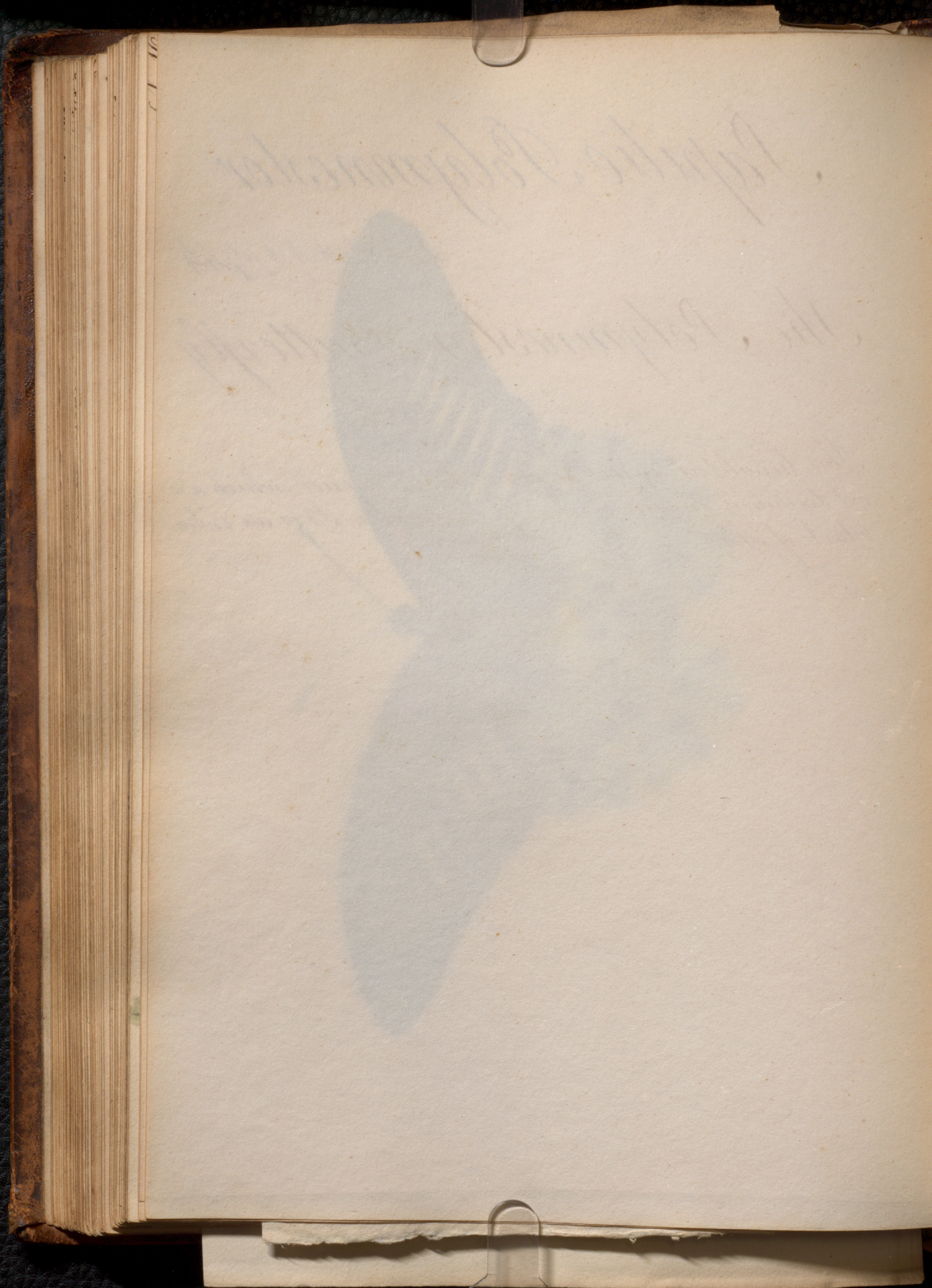


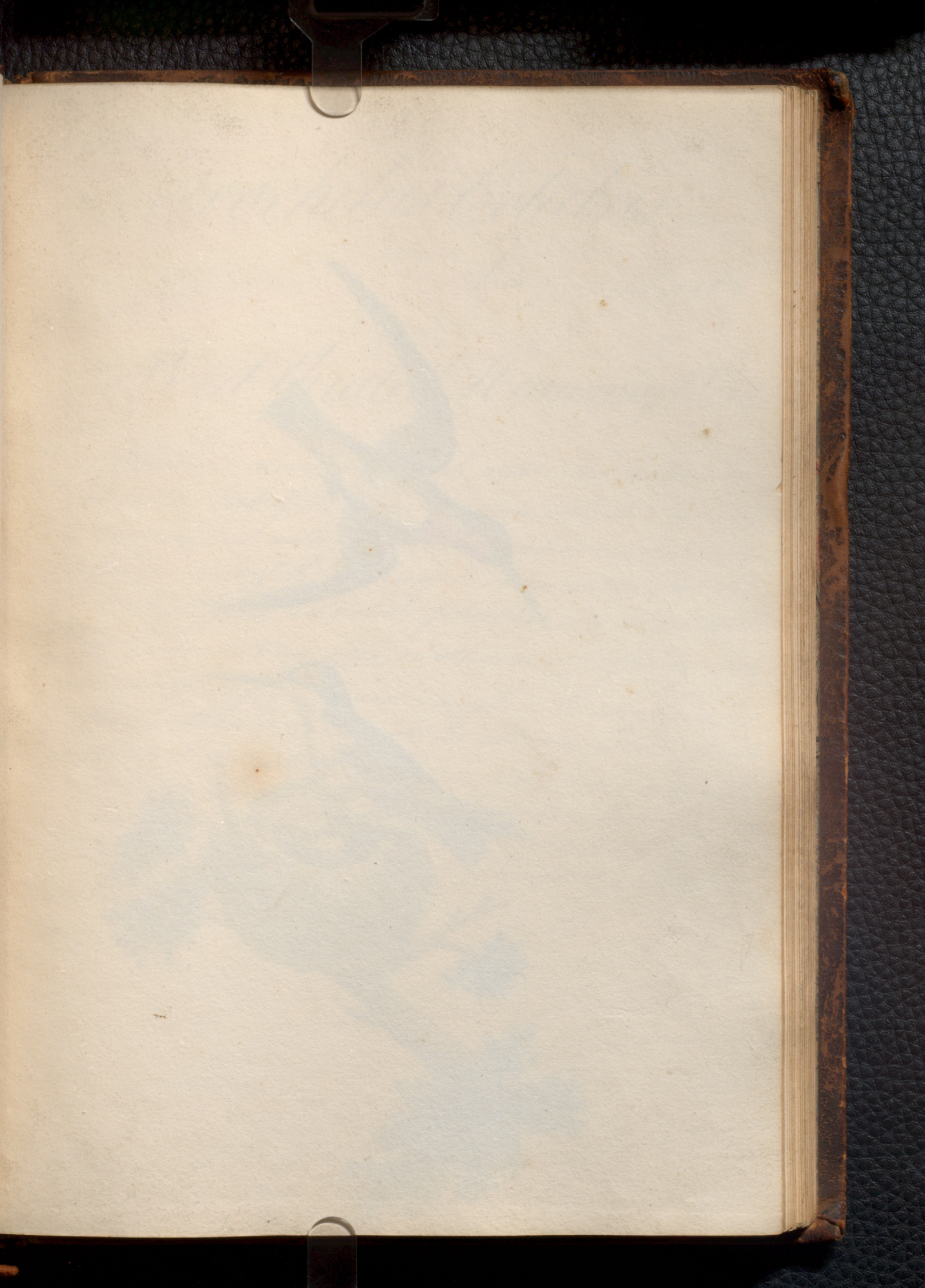
Papilio Polymnestor

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744

The Polymnestor Butterfly

This beautiful insect is one of those species which are not described in the works of Linnaeus. It is an inhabitant of Asia.





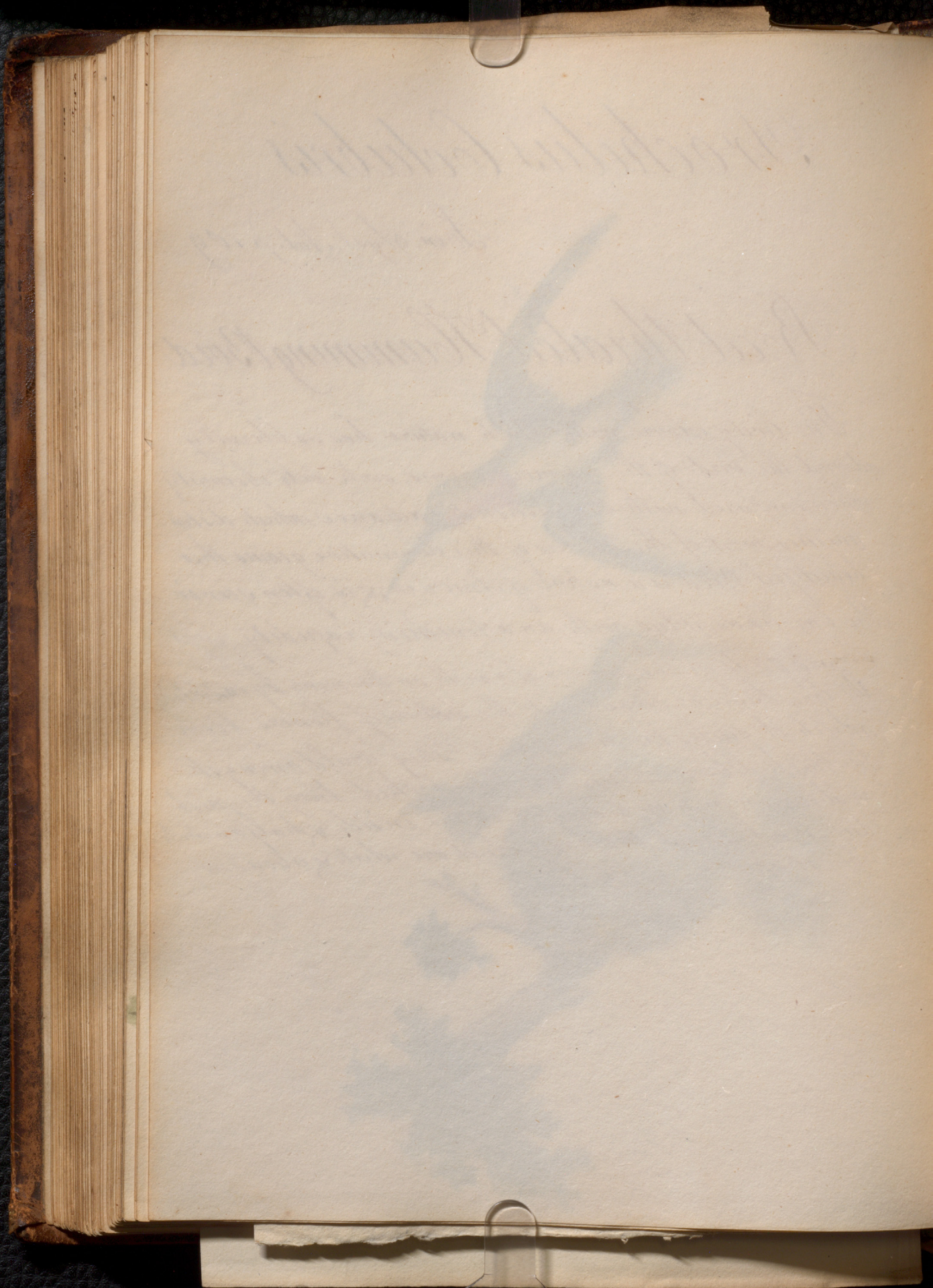


Trochilus Colubris

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 109

Red Throated Humming Bird

The lovely colours with which nature has so liberally adorned the birds of the warmer regions, sink into obscurity when compared with the polished radiance which distinguishes most of the species of this diminutive genus this beautiful Bird is a native of America, & is often seen in the Carolinas. Flies with an astonishing rapidity & agility, & feeds in the manner of a moth on the wing by inserting its long tubular tongue into the bottoms of flowers from which it sucks the honey juice. They build amongst the thick foliage of trees, on some forked twig the nest is about an inch in diameter in the inside & half an inch deep, they lay only two eggs, which are white & about as big as peas.





Medusa Campanella

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1096

Bell Medusa

The genus Medusa is of all other Marine animals the most tender, & the most defenceless, consisting of a gelatinous mass of different figure & density in the different species & furnished with a certain number of arms or tentacular processes proceeding from its under surface. The extreme delicacy of this species is such that they are scarce capable of being preserved in spirits or any other way without suffering such a derangement of figure as to prevent them from being accurately ascertained hence this genus of all others seems the least accurately known since nothing but figures executed from the living animals in their natural waters can convey a just Idea of their real & natural appearance. They are animals which are by no means in common several species swarm by Myriads on the surface of the Northern Seas, & are supposed to make a principal part of the food of whales & other cataceous fish. Several species are also found near our own coasts. The Medusa in general are animals of considerable colour & beauty; some being of an elegant pale green; others tinged with blue red & other colours, & some are nearly colourless; or of a glass like appearance, in this latter tribe ranks the species represented in the present plate which figured both in its natural size & magnified is principally found in the

northern sea. The larger Medusa when applied to the skin are
said to excite a slight degree of Inflammation & redness, from which
they have obtained the name of sea nettles a title which has also been
applied to some very different marine animals, as the Actinea
& some others.

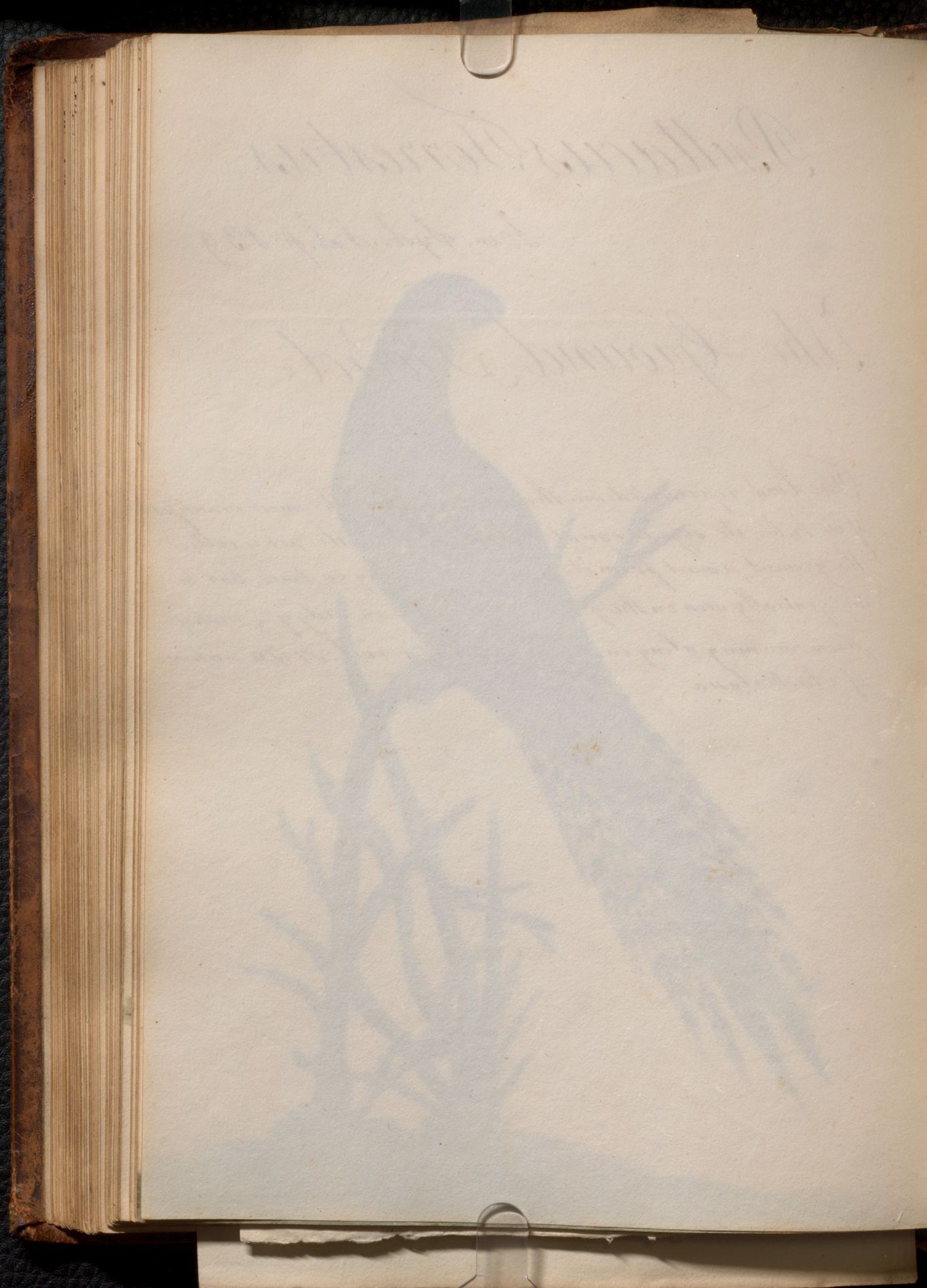


Psittacus Terrestris

Spin. Syst. Nat. p. 139

The Ground Parrot

The bird represented on the plate is one of the most beautiful of its tribe; its size is equal to that of a turtle; it is called the ground parrot from its rarely perching on trees, but being generally seen on the ground, especially in sedge & rushy places, running along in the manner of a rail. It is a native of Australia.



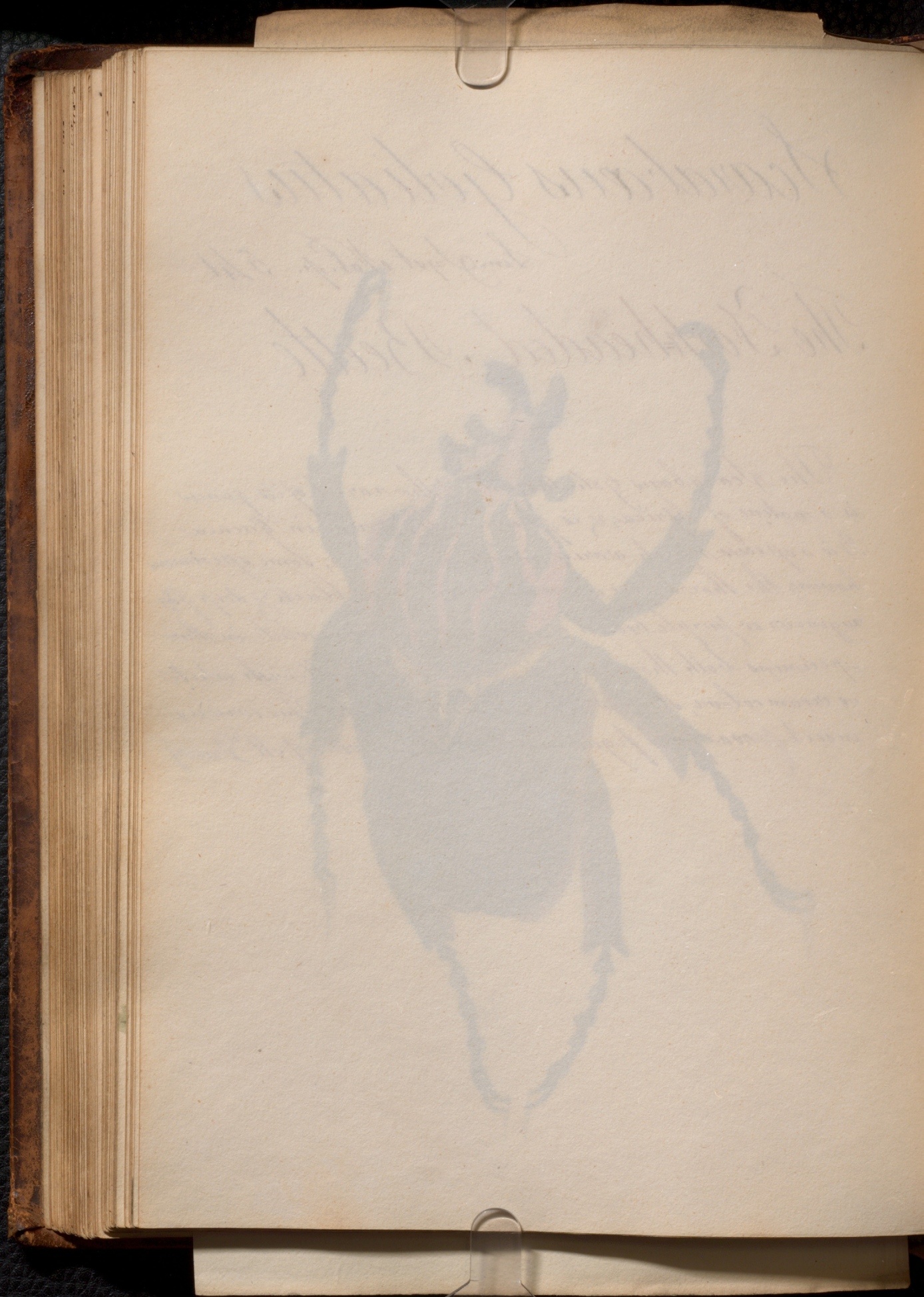


Scarabæus Goliatus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 541

The Fork-headed Beetle

The *Scarabæus Goliatus*, one of the rarest of its genus is a native of Africa, & is principally found in Guinea. It is a species which varies much in colour; some specimens having the thorax rose colour striped with black, & deep ferruginous or purple brown elytra, or wing cases, while in other specimens both thorax & elytra are of a dull yellowish white or cream colour, striped & varied with black. This curious insect was first figured in the elegant work of M^r Deury.



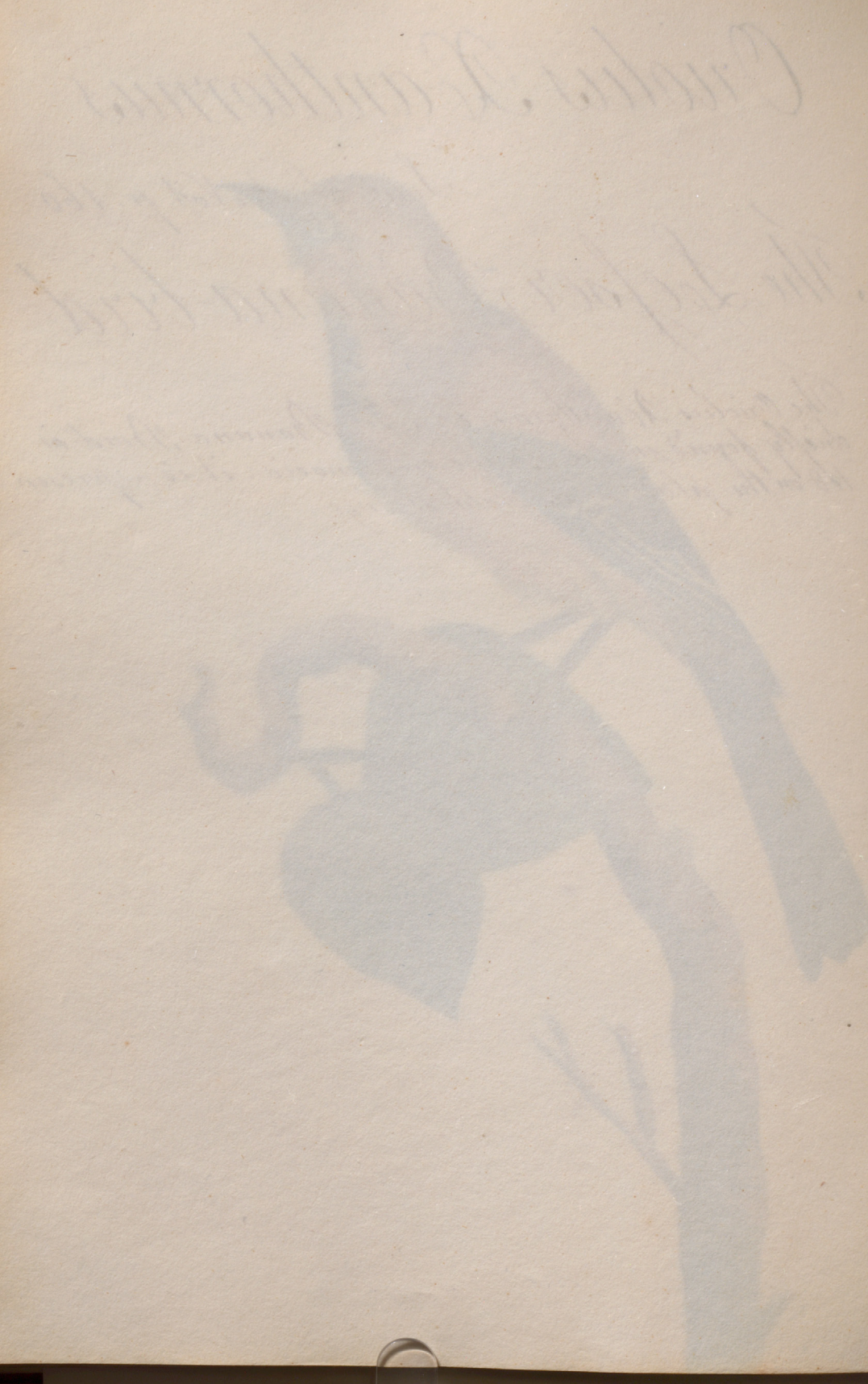


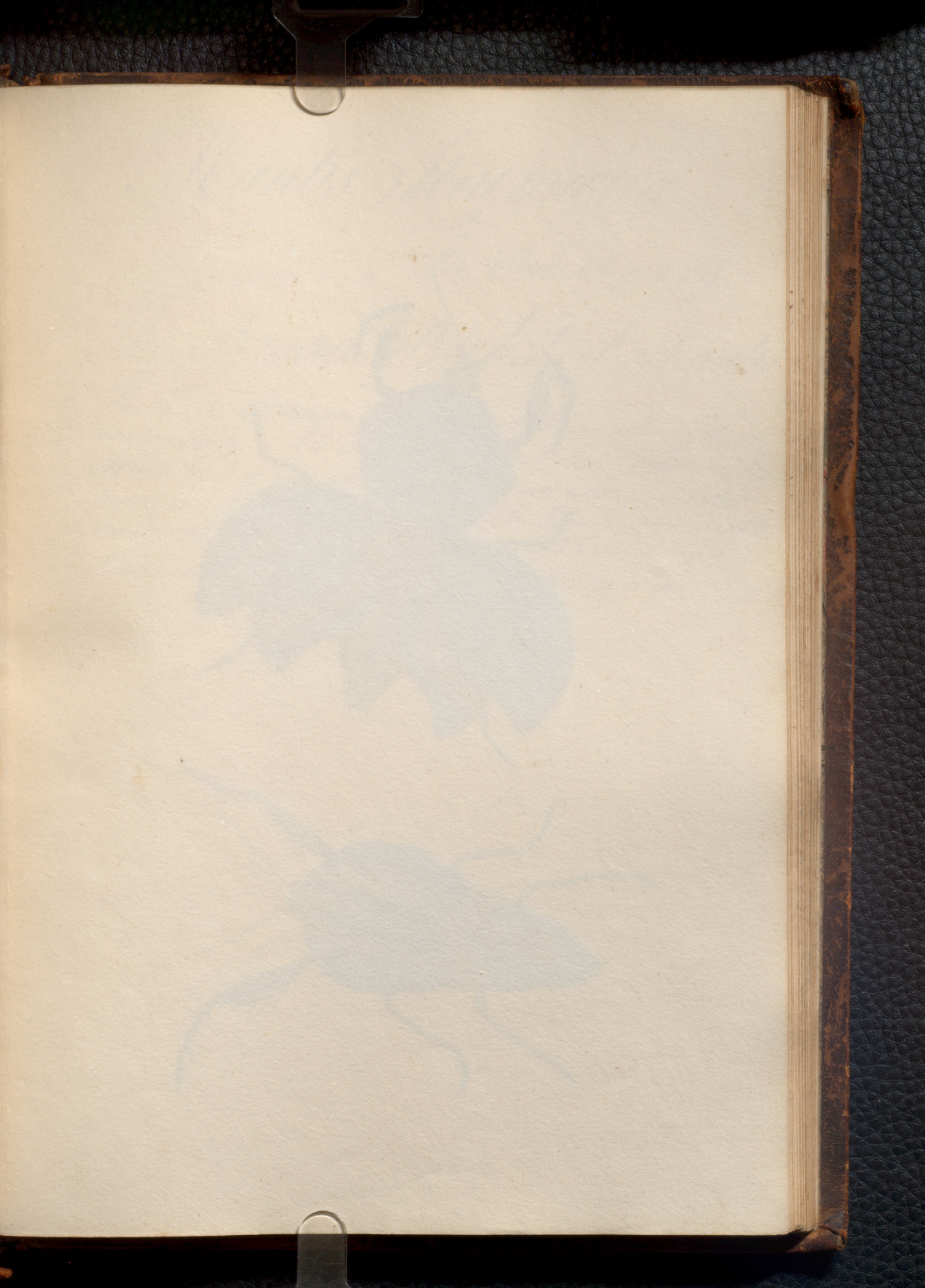
Oriolus Anthornus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 160

The Lesser Banana-bird

The Oriolus Anthornus or Lesser Banana Bird is chiefly found in the Island of Jamaica: it is represented on the plate in its natural size







Mantis Strumaria

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 689

The Broad-Breasted Mantis

The *Mantis Strumaria* is amongst the number of those insects which in less enlightened times have been considered as a kind of animated leaves. The very large, dilated thorax insect is very remarkable. The lower wings are of a transparent appearance, & have but a slight cast of green. This curious animal is a native of South America.

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]



No 3

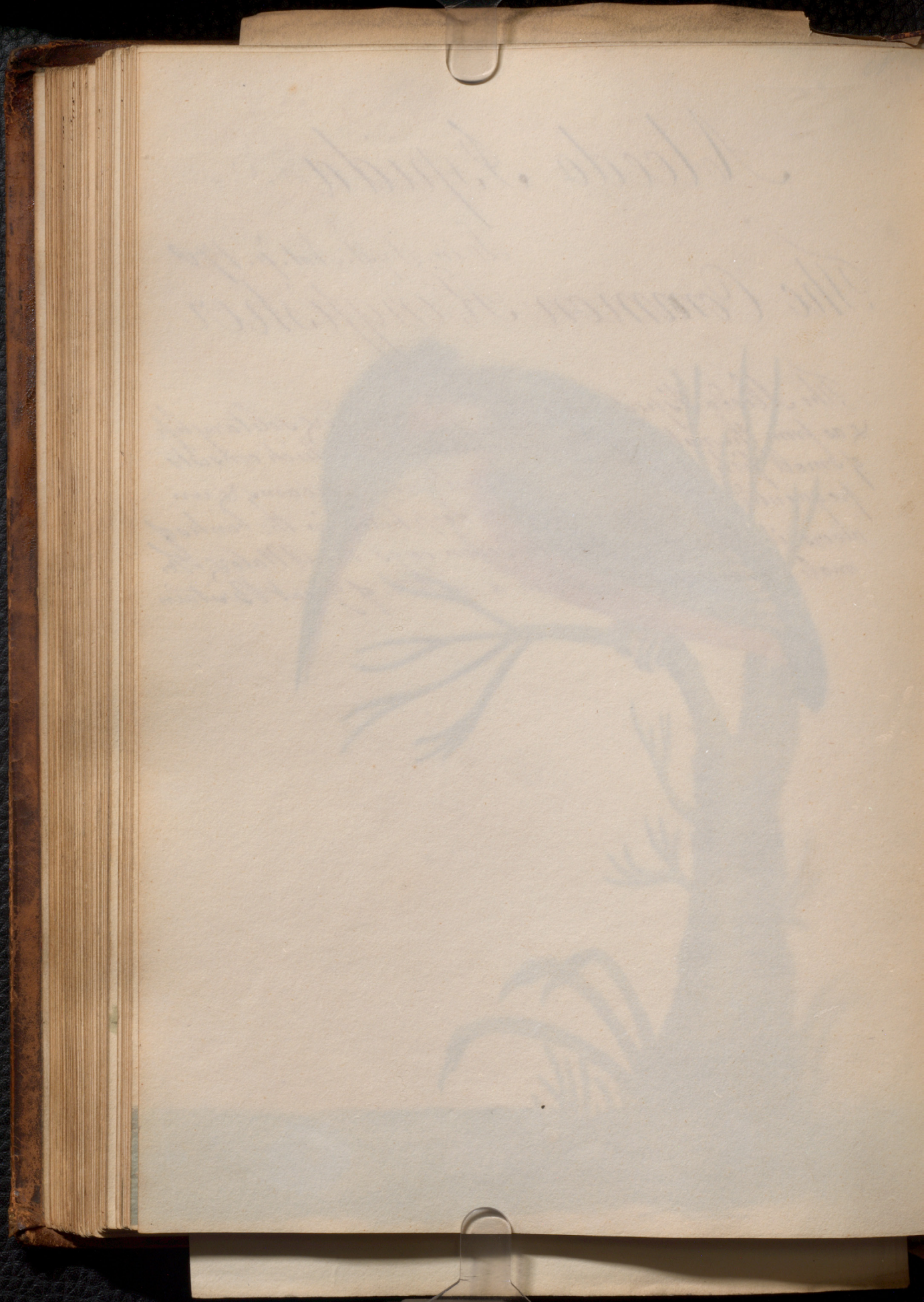


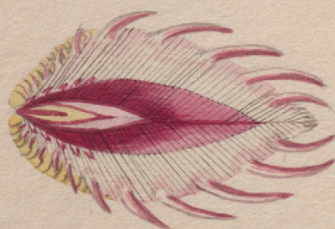
Alcedo Ispida

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 170

The Common Kingfisher

The *Alcedo Ispida* is a bird of a retired & solitary life & as from the nature of its disposition food which consists of small fish, it is commonly found near streams & in frequented places. It builds in deep holes in the banks of rivers it lays from five to seven eggs the Male & female are much alike. It is a native of Great Britain





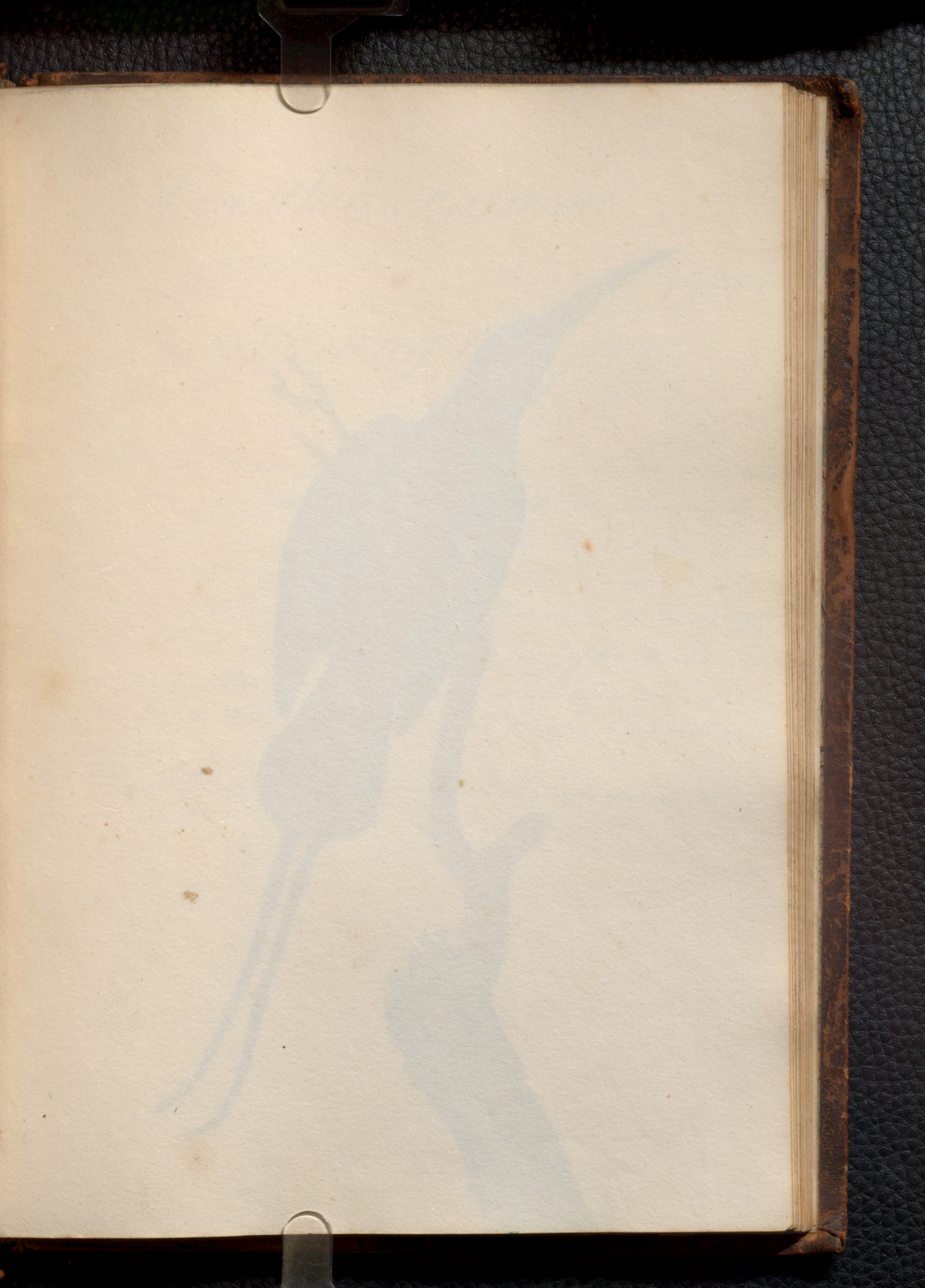
Venus Dione

The Occidental Venus Shell

The rare & curious shell represented on the present drawing is numbered amongst the most valuable articles of the cabinets of the Naturalist & is considered when in its complete & unblemished state as one of the conchæ of Modern Museums: it is however not often that specimens can be obtained which have not suffered some injuries especially those which have attained their full size. The Venus Dione is a native of the American Seas. The birth of the younger Dione or Venus from the Sea has so often been celebrated by the poets of Antiquity, it may therefore be sufficient to quote on this subject the elegant epigram of Ausonius on the celebrated picture of Venus by the hand of Appelles.

Form'd in bold fancy by Appelles hand
See Venus on her Native Ocean stand
As from the wave in full-blown charms she springs
And from her hair the dripping Moisture rings
Juno & Pallas view her with amaze
In silence on the lovely tablet gaze
No more at beauty's envied prize repine
But to the pictur'd face the mulling palm resign
A still more beautiful description has been given by Dr
Jennin in his celebrated poem the Botanic Garden

"A young Dione, nursed beneath the waves,
And rock'd by Meriads in their coral caves,
Charmed the blue sisterhood with playful wiles,
Lisp'd her sweet tones, & tri'd her tender smiles
Then on her beryl throne by Triton's borne,
Bright rose the Goddess like the Star of morn;
When with soft joys the milky dawn he leads
And wakes to life & love the laughing meads;
With rosy fingers, as uncurl'd they hang
Round her fair brow her golden locks she wrung;
O'er the smooth surge on silver sandals stood
And look'd enchantment on the dappled flood.
The bright drops swelling from her lifted arms
In slow meanders wander o'er her charms
Seek round her snowy neck their lucid track
Pearl her white shoulders, gem her ivory back
Round her fine waist & swelling bosom swim,
And star with glit'ring brine each crystal limb.
Th' immortal form enamour'd nature hail'd,
And beauty blaz'd to Heavens & Earth unveil'd"





Certhia Famosa.

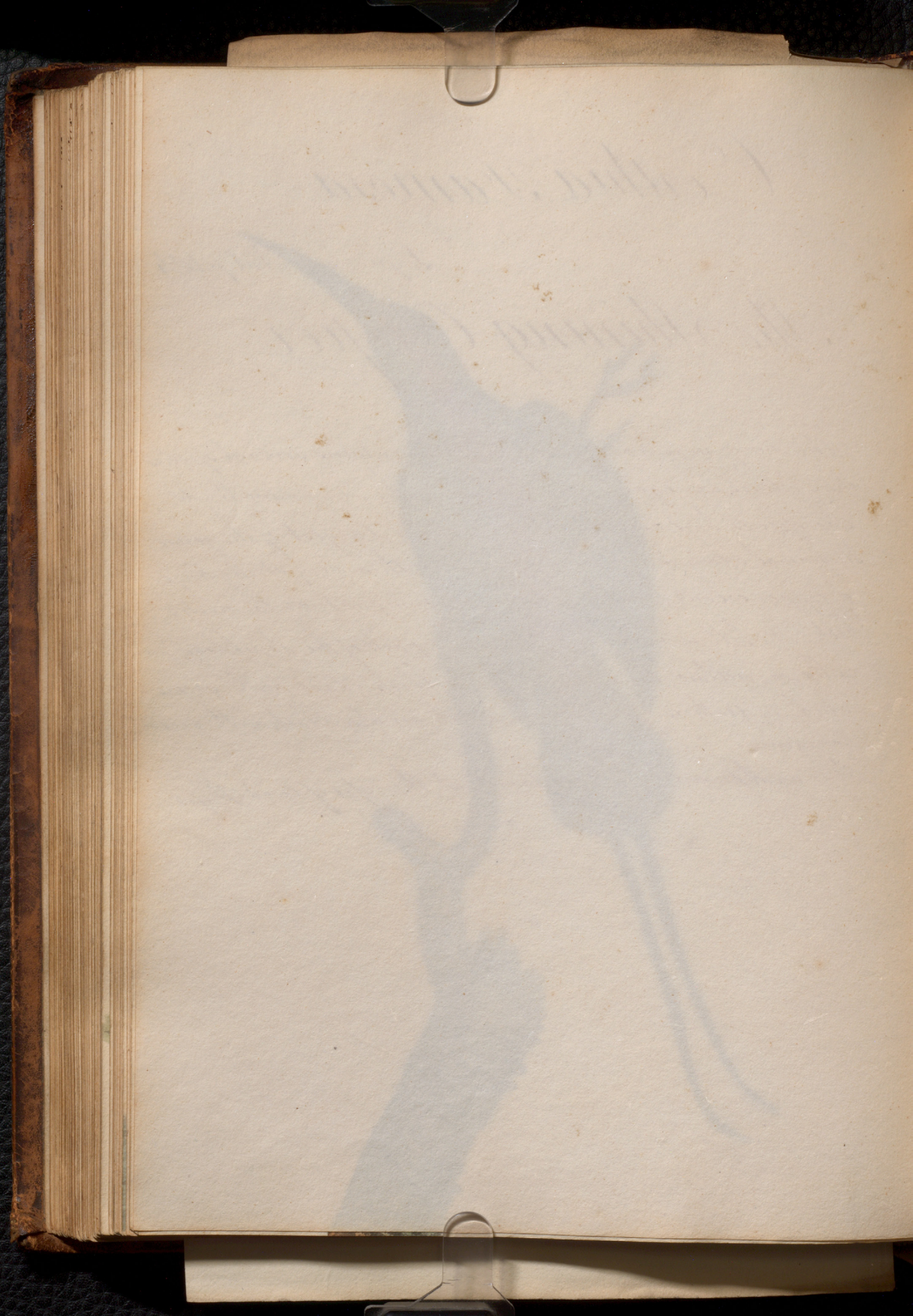
Syn. Syst. Nat. p. 104

The Shining Creeper.

The very numerous genus *Certhia* contains several species whose colours are equal in splendor to the Humming Birds.

The species here represented is one of the largest of the genus. Its general colour is a rich deep green, with a very strong tinge of copper colour, which is most predominant on the neck & back. The bill is very long. The under parts of the shoulders, or axilla, are yellow, the outward parts black edged with green. The long feathers of the wings, & tail are also black with green margins.

It is an African bird & is found at the Cape of Good Hope.



1510



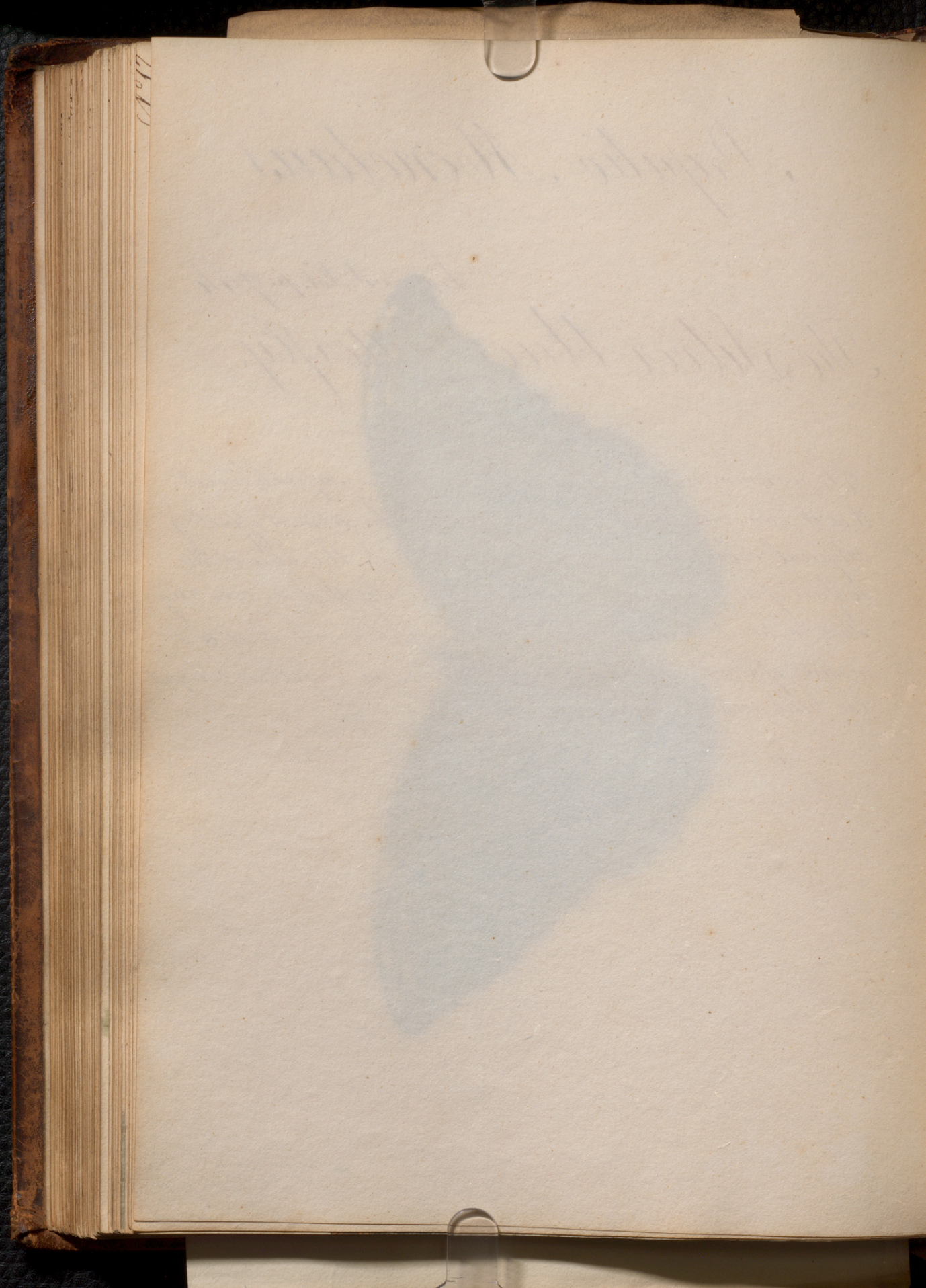
Papilio Menelaus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 746

The Silver-blue Butterfly.

So uncommonly bright & brilliant is this superb insect that it can but faintly be expressed by the utmost efforts of artificial colouring. *Linnaeus* observes that the blue on the surface of its wings is so polished & lively that scarce any other natural object can come in competition with it, it is a native of South America & proceeds from a yellow caterpillar beset with black spines.

119





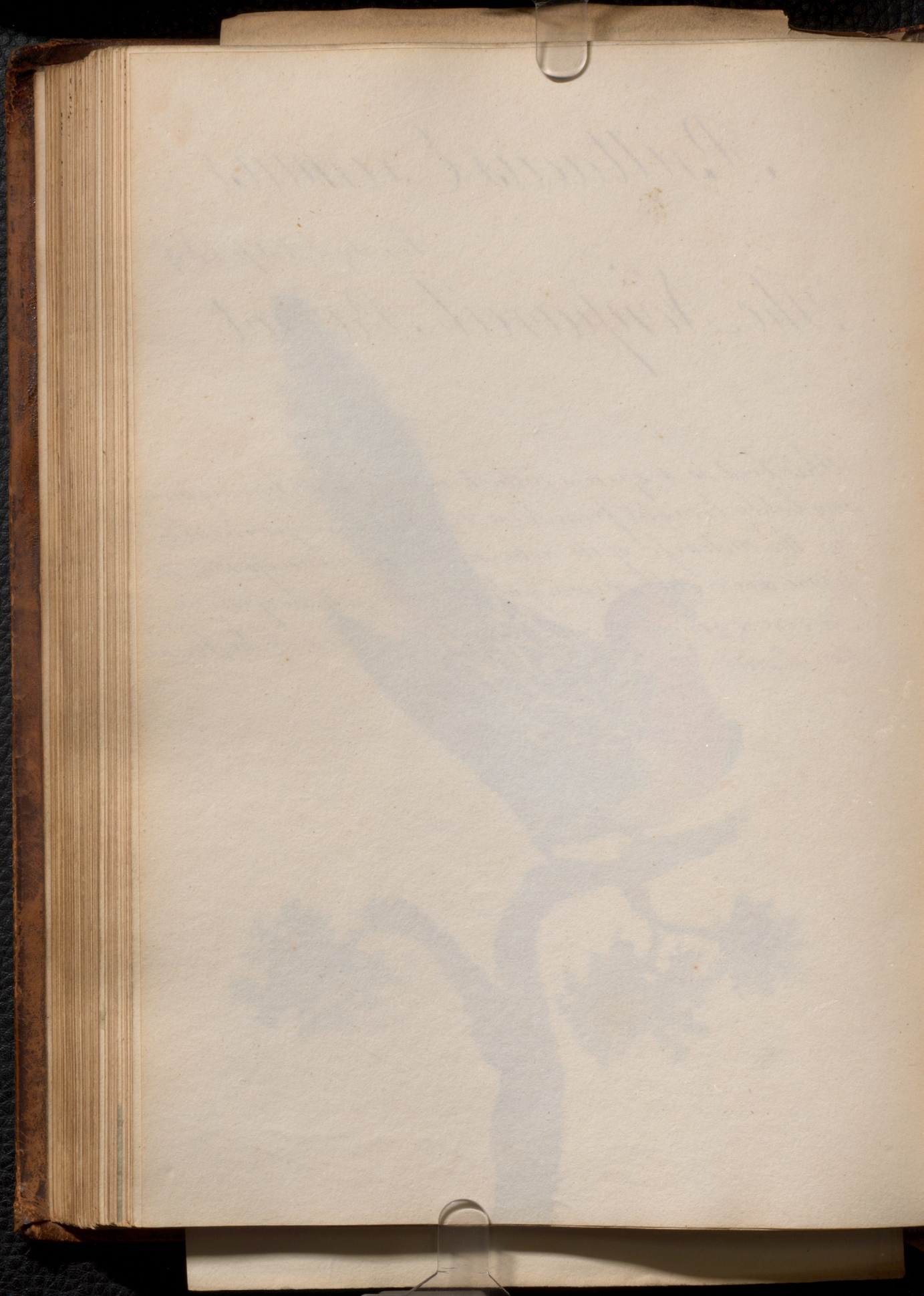
Pittacus Eximius

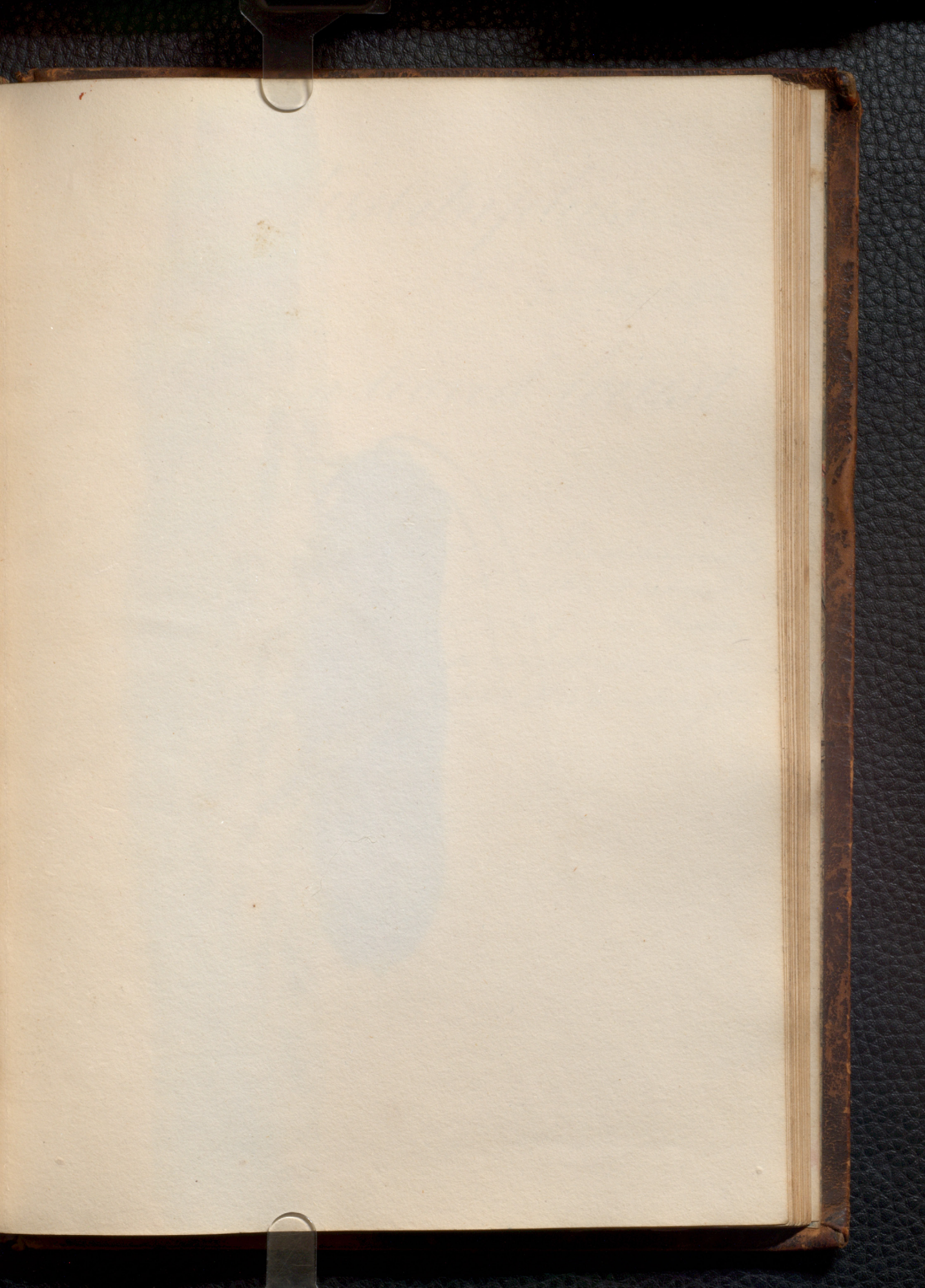
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 139

The Unpareil Parrot

This bird is a species hitherto undiscussed; having been very lately brought from New Holland. To particularize the richness of its robe would be unnecessary; the figure accurately showing all its variegations of colour.

In size & general form it is strongly allied to the Pennantian Parrot





2317

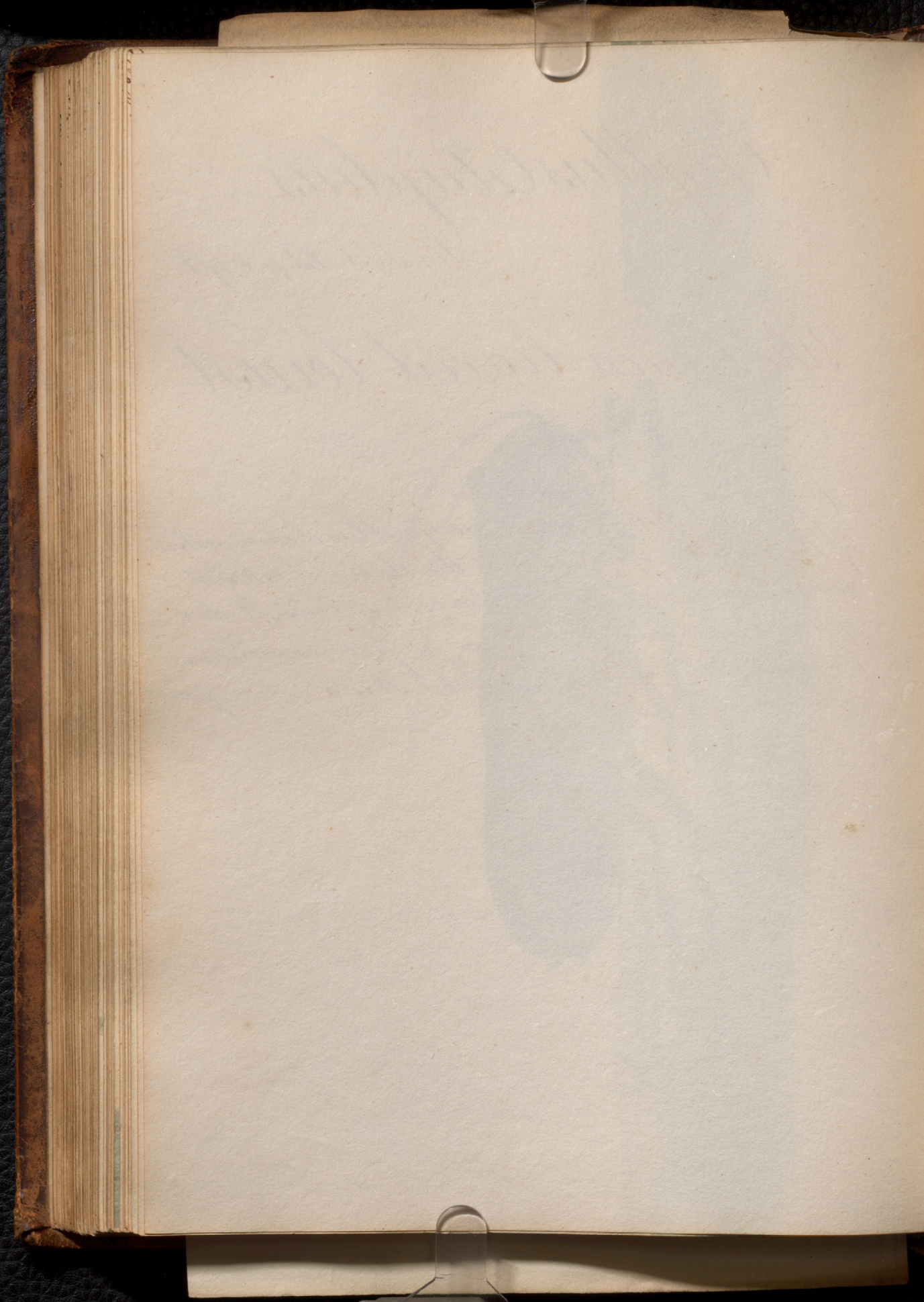


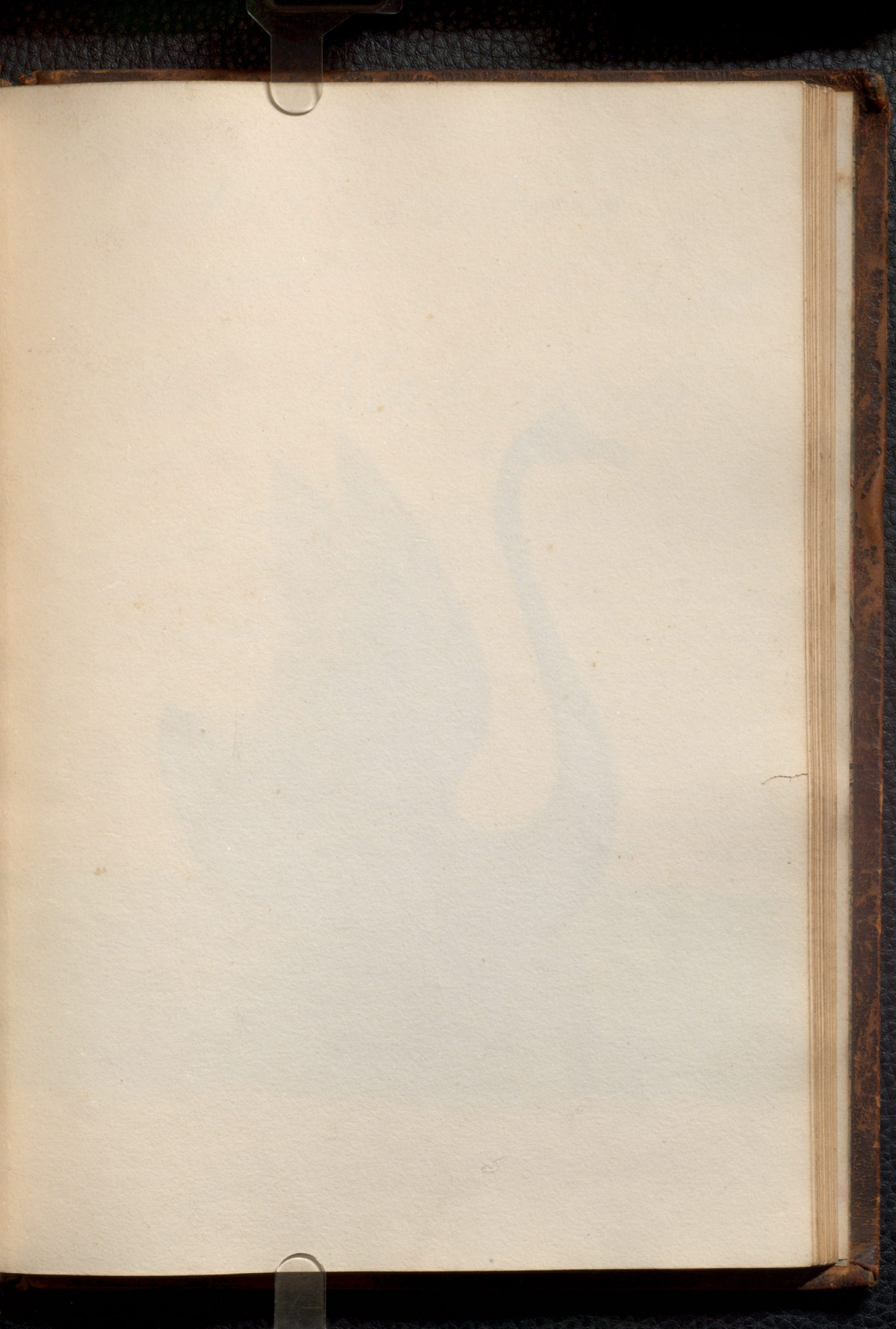
Gryllus Citrifolius

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 692

The Citron-leaved Locust.

Of all that tribe of the genus *Gryllus* distinguished by the leaflike appearance of the elytra or exterior wings, this seems to be the largest species. It also yields to none in the striking & perfect resemblance to leaves which its wings exhibit. It is a native of various parts of India.





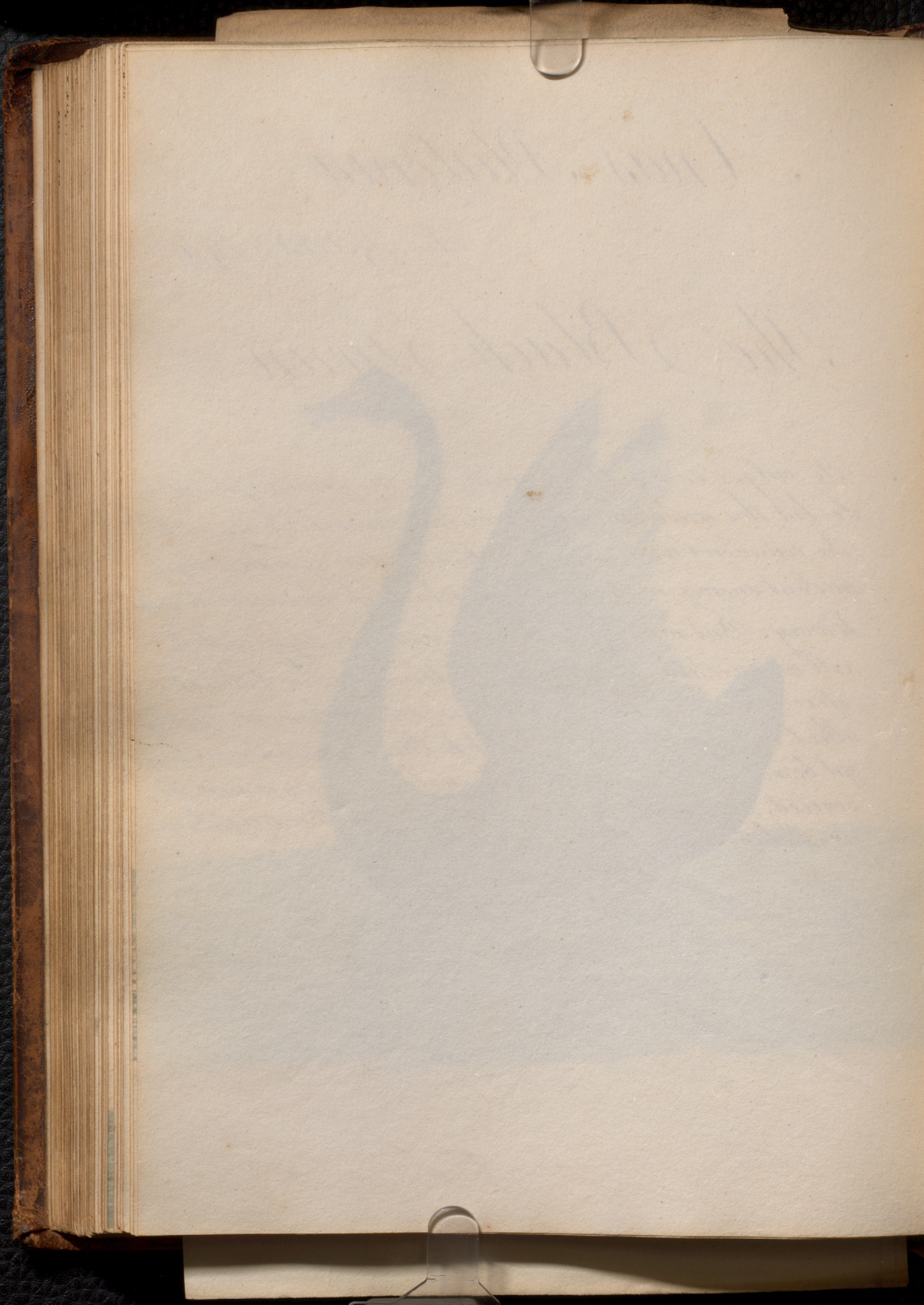


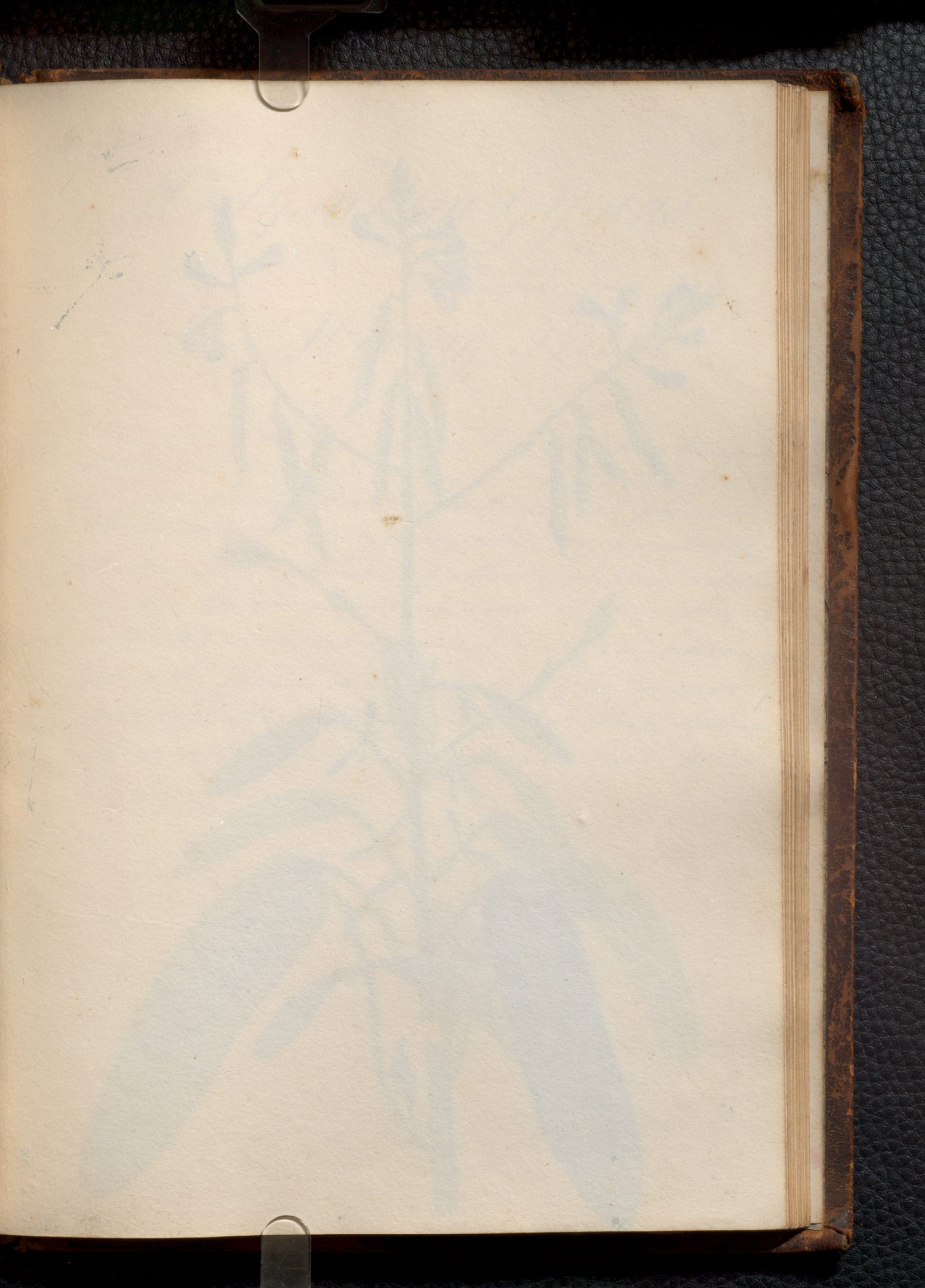
Anas Plutonia

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 194

The Black Swan

To vulgar ears a black swan has the sound of a miracle: but this arises merely from the proverbial name to the common swan, so emphatically distinguished by its constant snowy whiteness, from which it was never known to vary: But none could ever rationally be supposed to call in question the possible existence of some distinct species of this numerous genus, which, however nearly allied in point of size & habit to the common swan, might be naturally black. In fact such a species is now discovered. It is a native of New Holland & the neighbouring Islands.





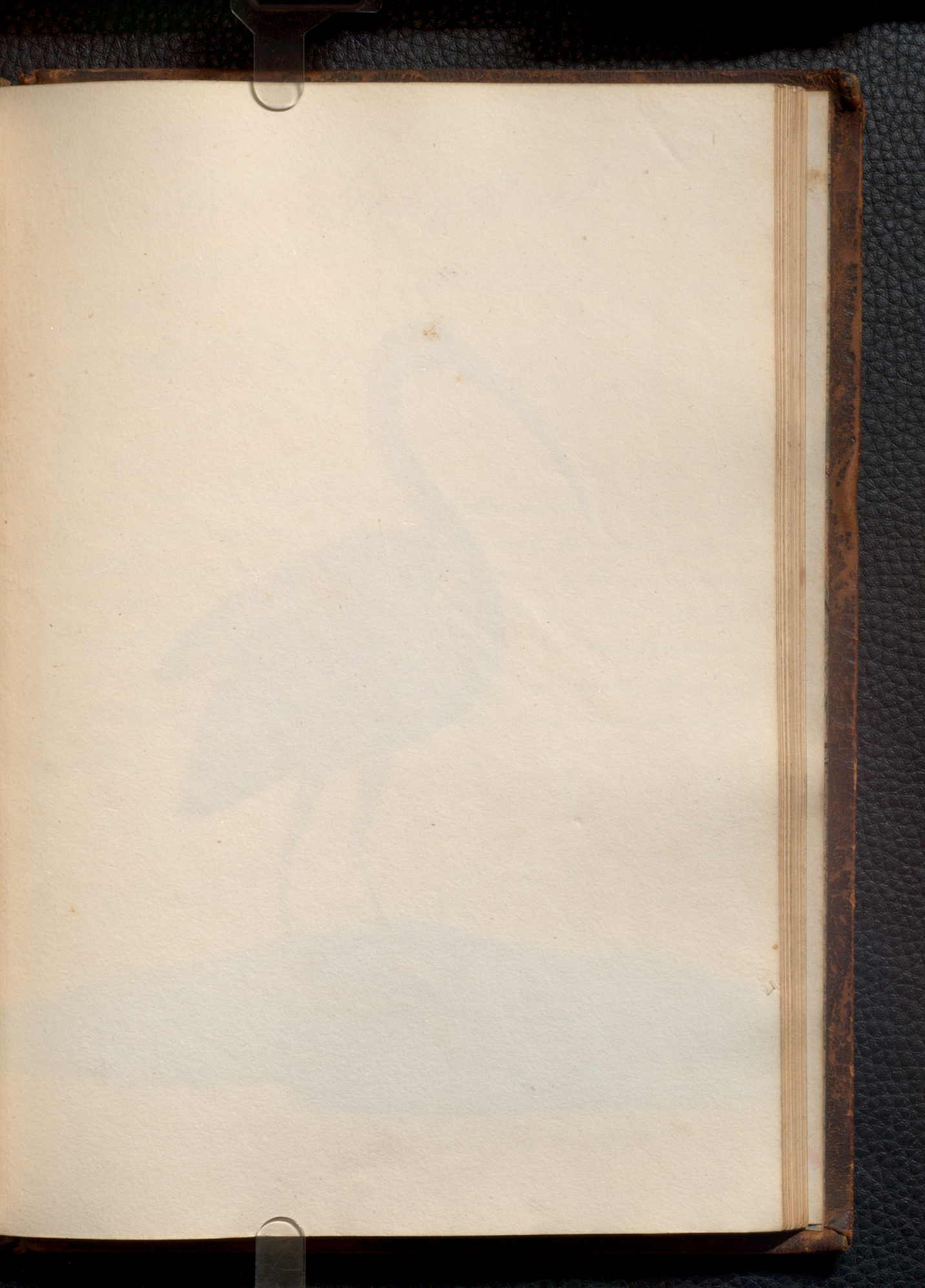


Hedysarum Gyans

Lin Syst. Nat. p. 493.

The Moving Plant

The plant of which a figure is here given was transmitted to us from the interior parts of Bengal, & struck the European Naturalists with astonishment at a phenomenon till then unknown amongst vegetables; viz. a constant & voluntary motion; unconnected with any peculiar irritability, as in the sensitive plants & some others & neither accelerated or retarded by external causes. The motion consists in the alternate meeting & receding of the two small appendages situated on each side the footstalks, & which are engaged in this gentle exercise during the greater part of the day.



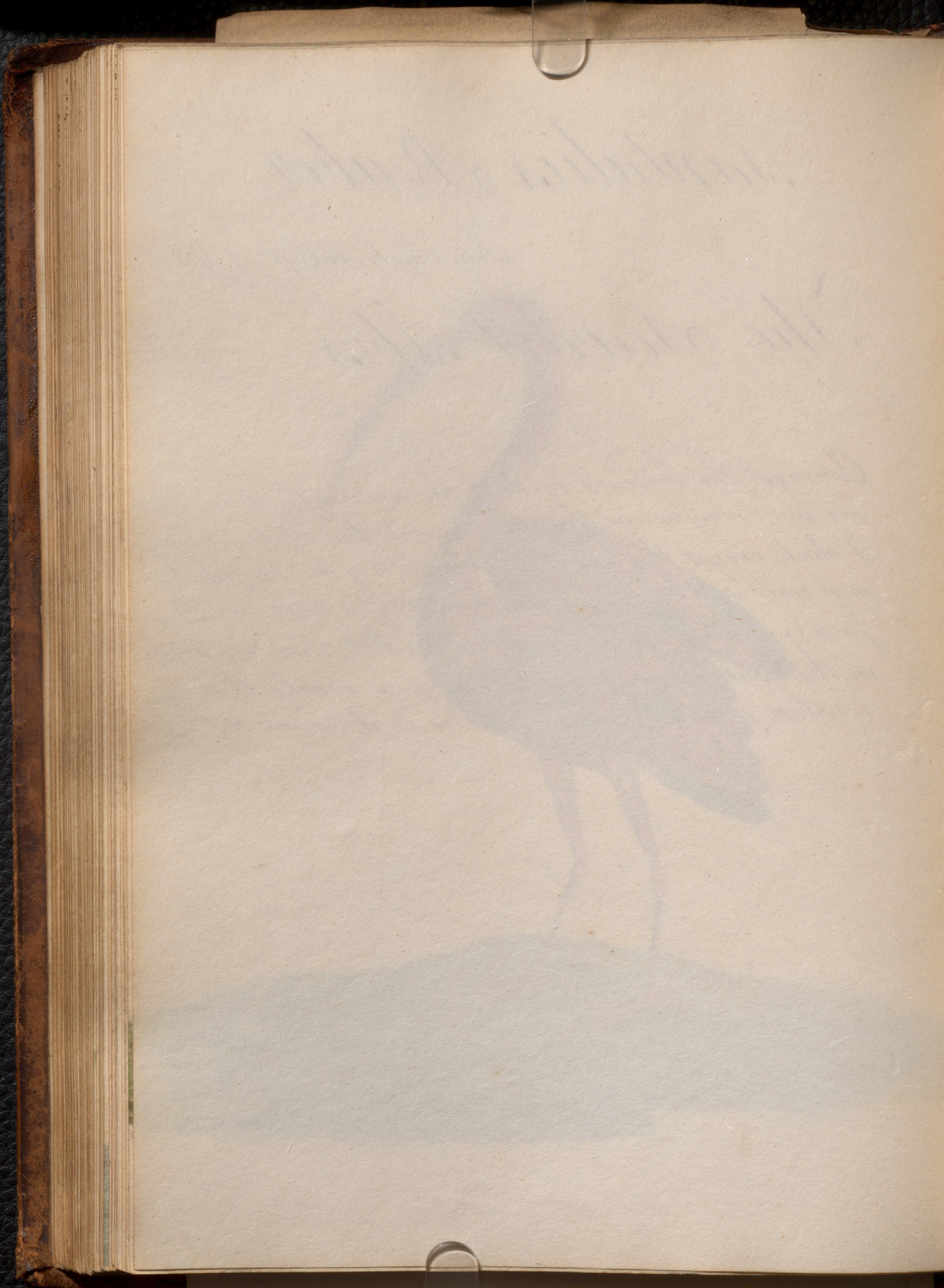


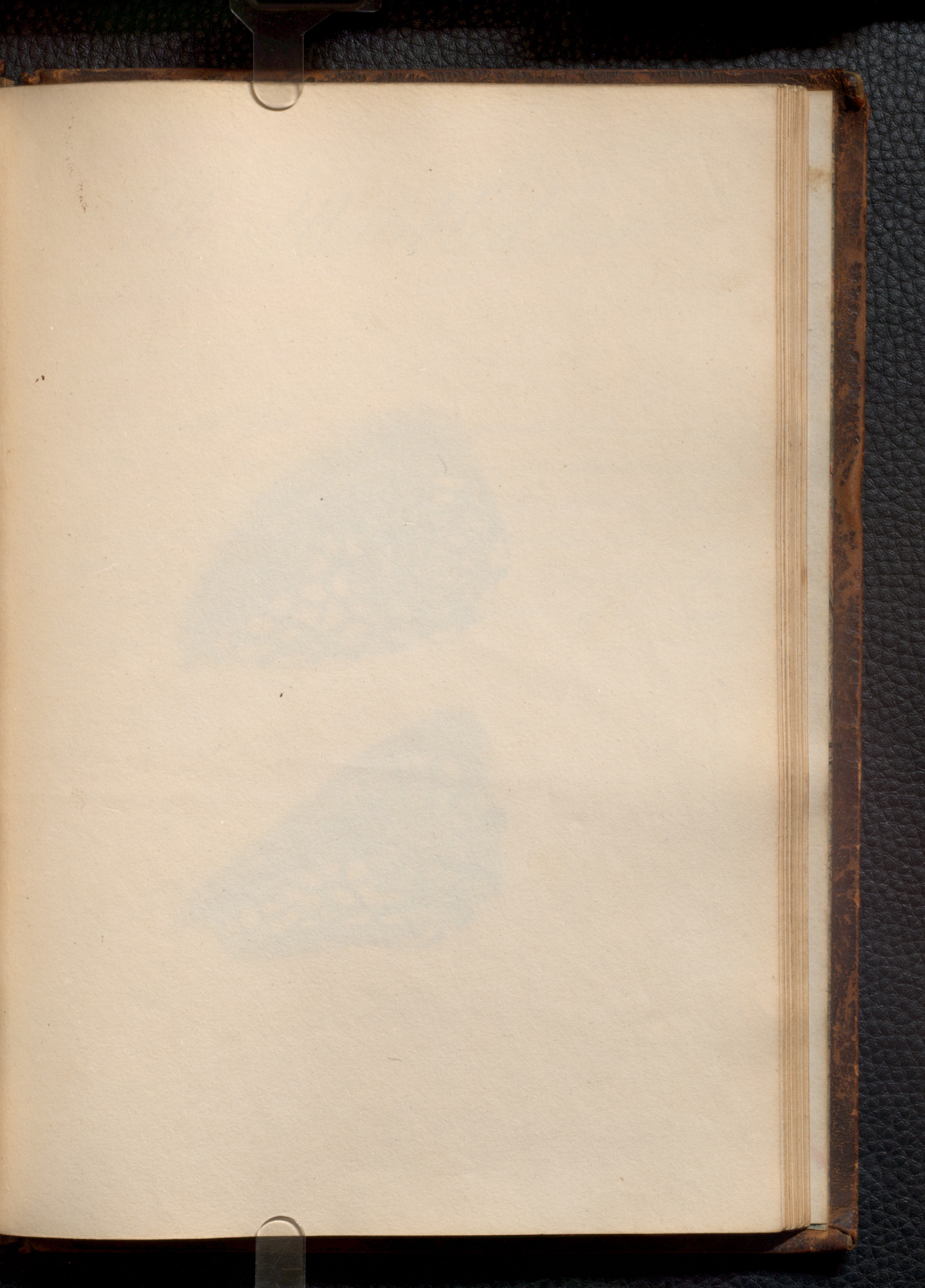
Tantalus Ruber

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 240

The Scarlet Ibis

Amongst the brilliant birds of the western Continent few are more conspicuous than the present; the whole plumage of which, except the tips of the wings, is of the brightest & most vivid scarlet. The bill & legs are of a pale red. It is found in many parts of America, but most common in the southern provinces. Its size is nearly that of a Cuckoo, which it also resembles in its manner of life.

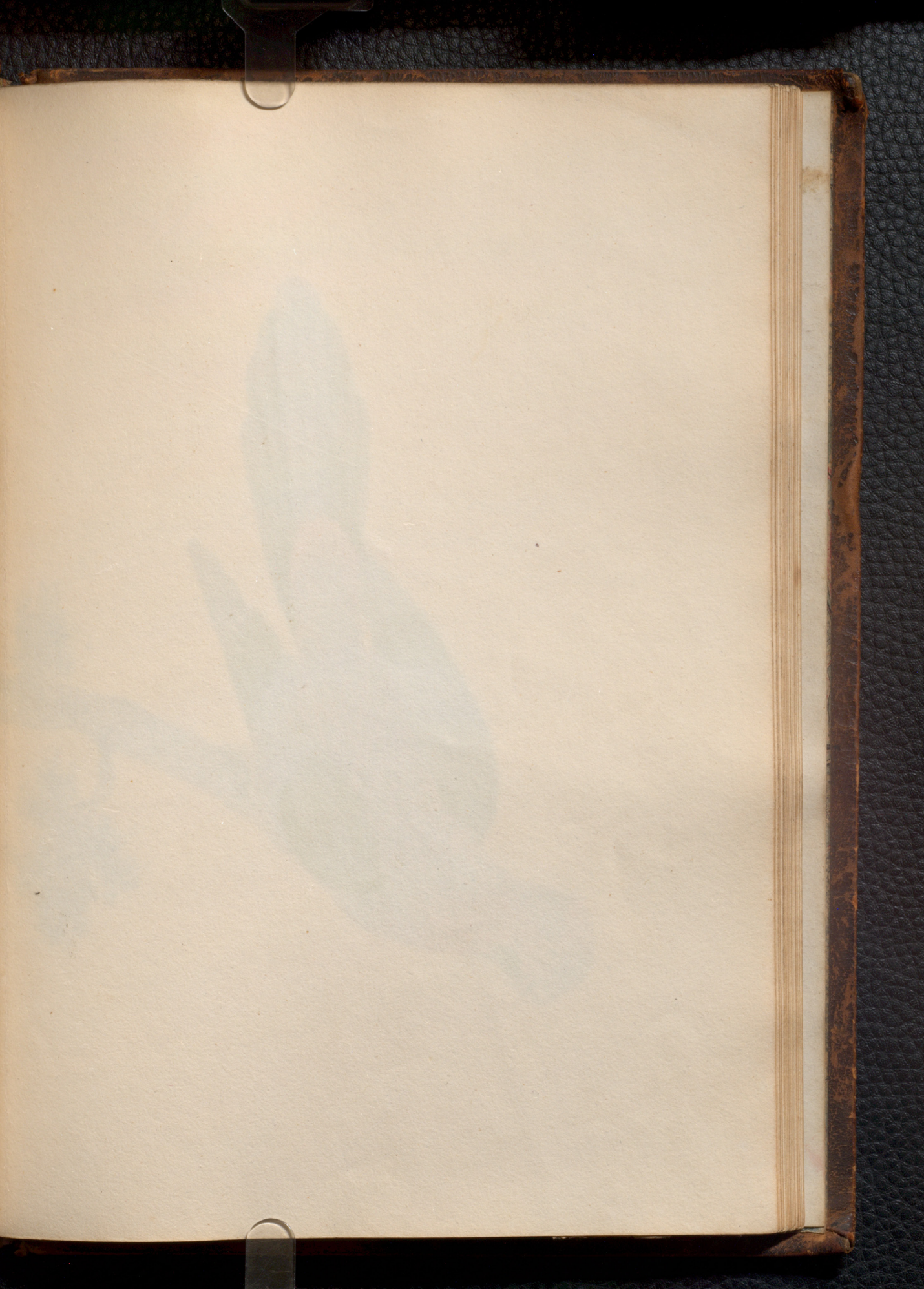






The Marbled Cone

The Shells of this genus are in general distinguished by the richness & variety of their colors, & are considered as constituting the principal beauties in the cabinets of the curious. The present species tho' not comparable either in point of beauty or rarity to many others is yet possessed of a very high degree of Elegance. It is a native of the American Ocean.



2692



The Splendid Parrot

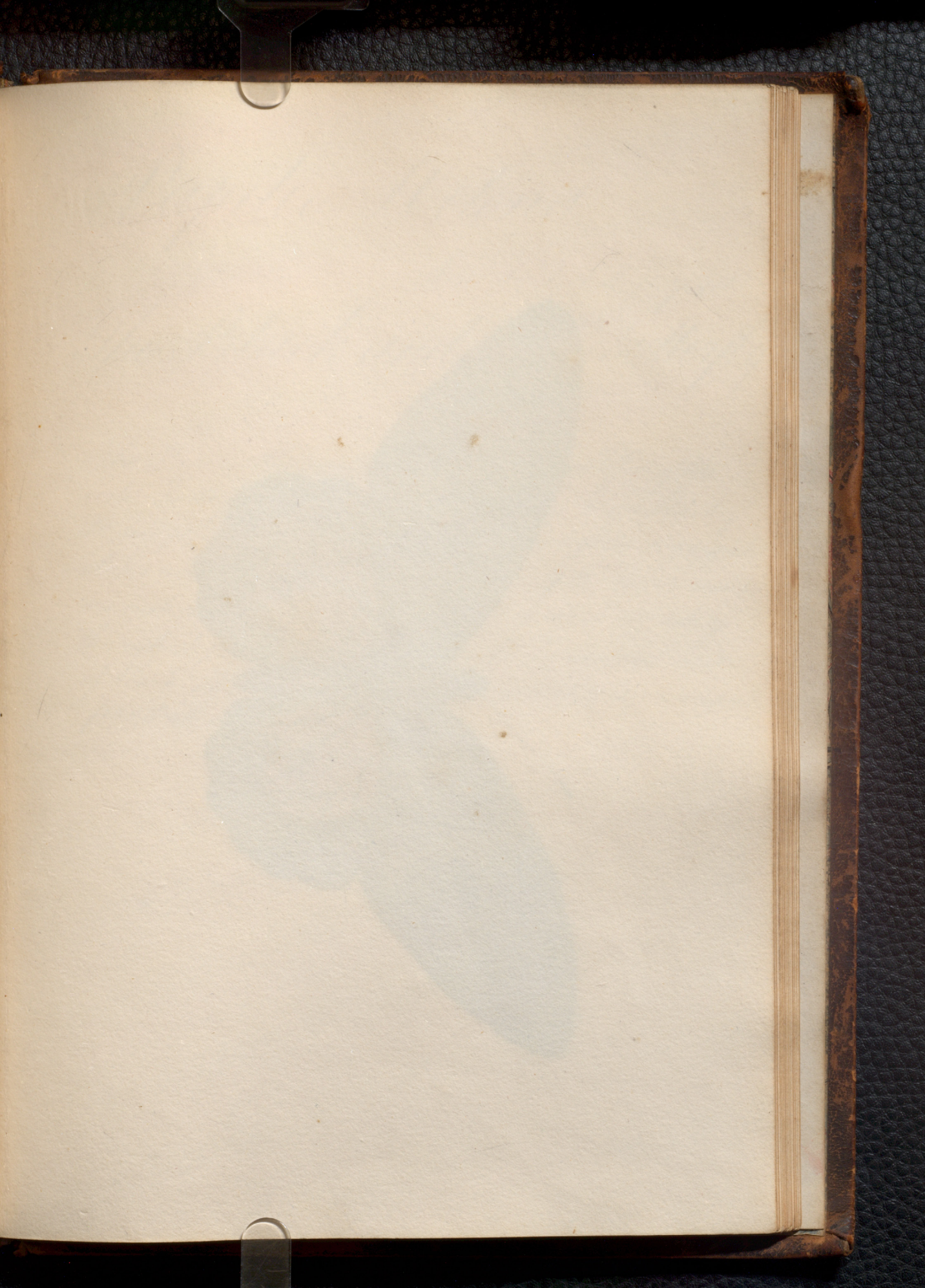
This beautiful bird exceeds most of its genus in the
splendor of its colours. It is a native of New Holland
& about the size of the Common Ring Parrot.

Page 102



The Splendid Parrot

This beautiful bird exceeds most of its Genus in the
splendor of its colours it is a native of New Holland.
& is about the size of the Common Ring Parrot.



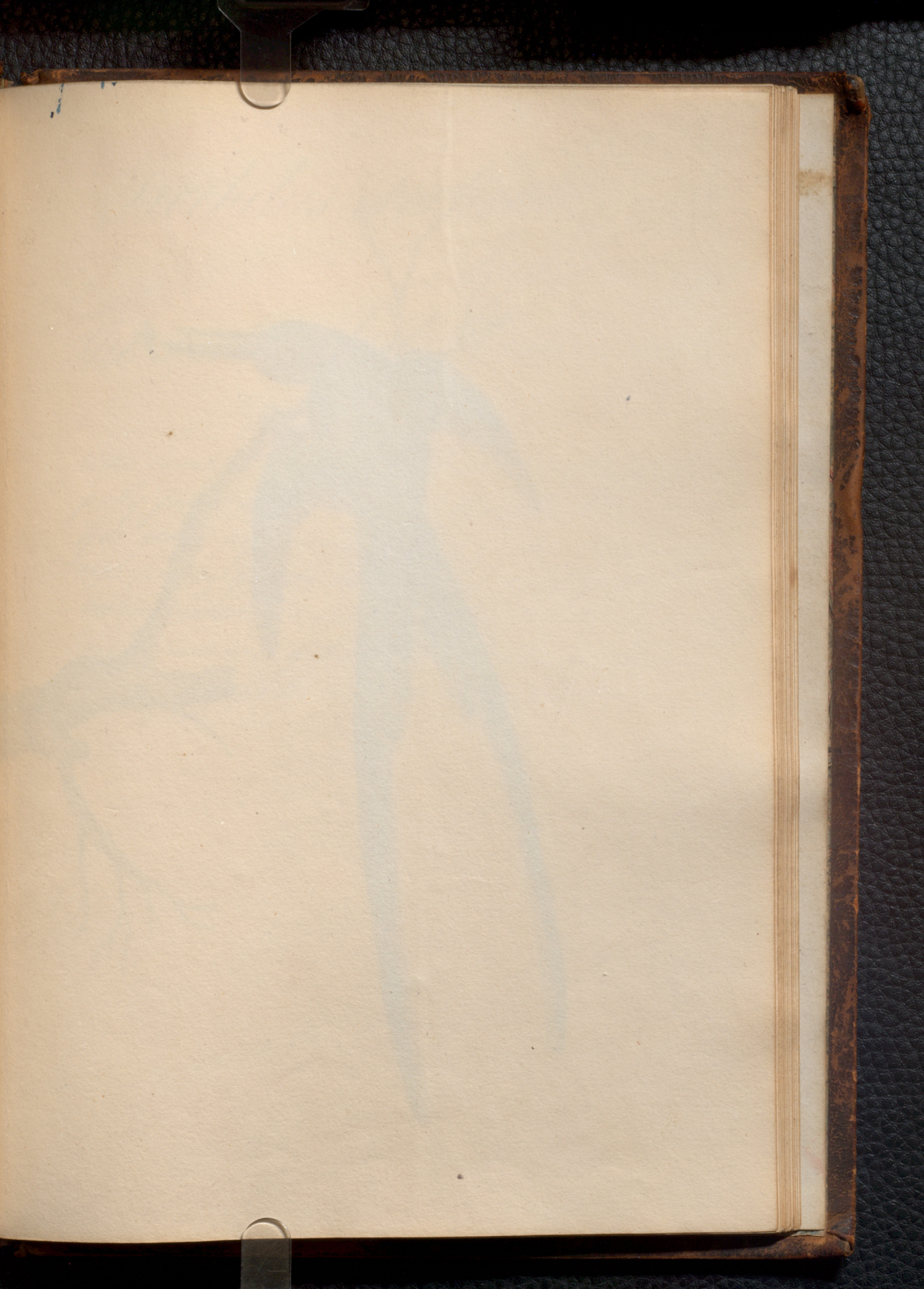


Papilio Helena

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 740

The Black and Gold Butterfly

The *Papilio Helena*, one of the most beautiful of the exotic butterflies, is distinguished by the deep black of its wings, which are marked by a few lighter or greyish stripes accompanying the fibres; while the lower wings are each ornamented by a very large spot or patch of the richest golden yellow, traversed by several veins of black. It is a South American insect & is principally found at Surinam.



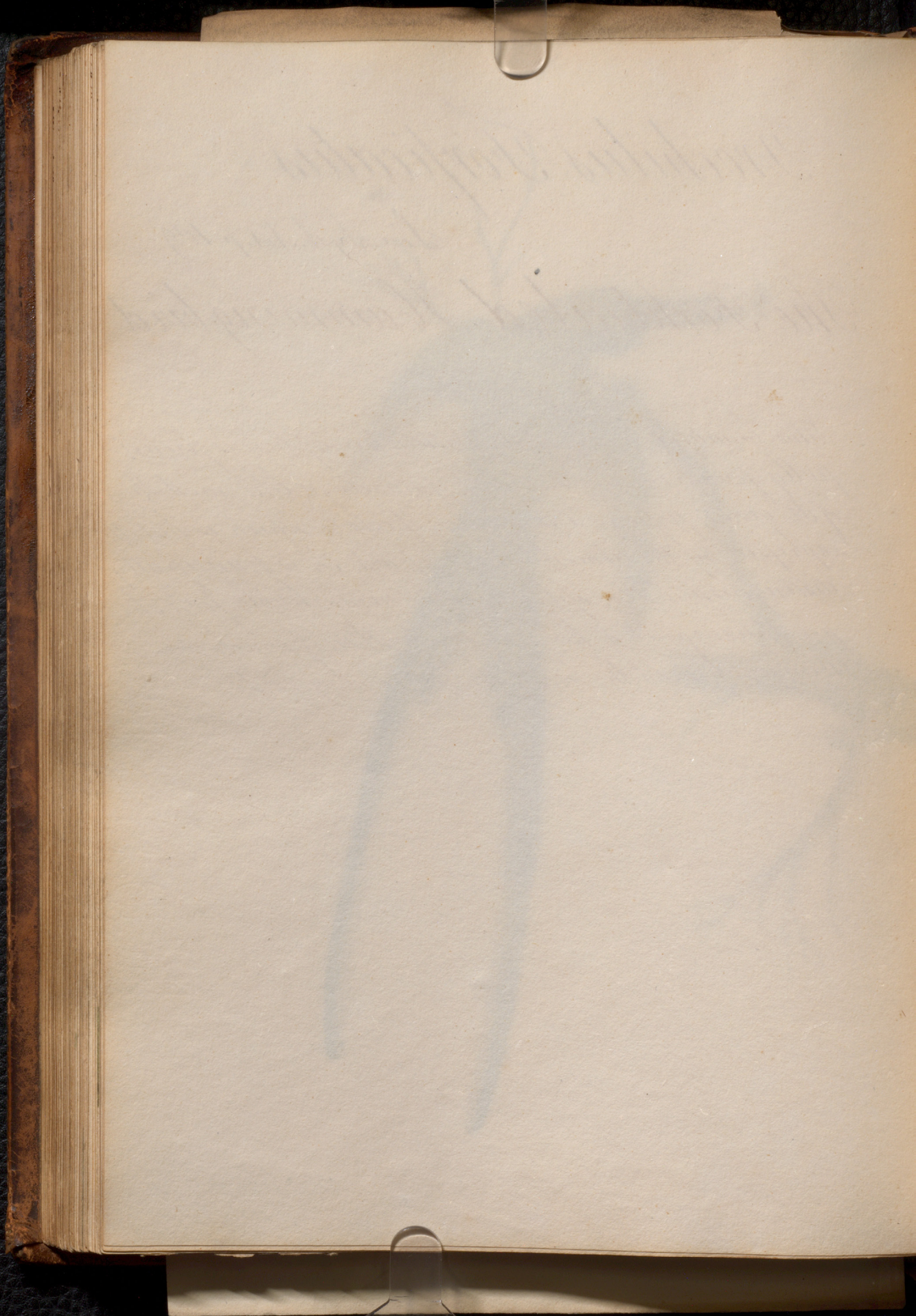


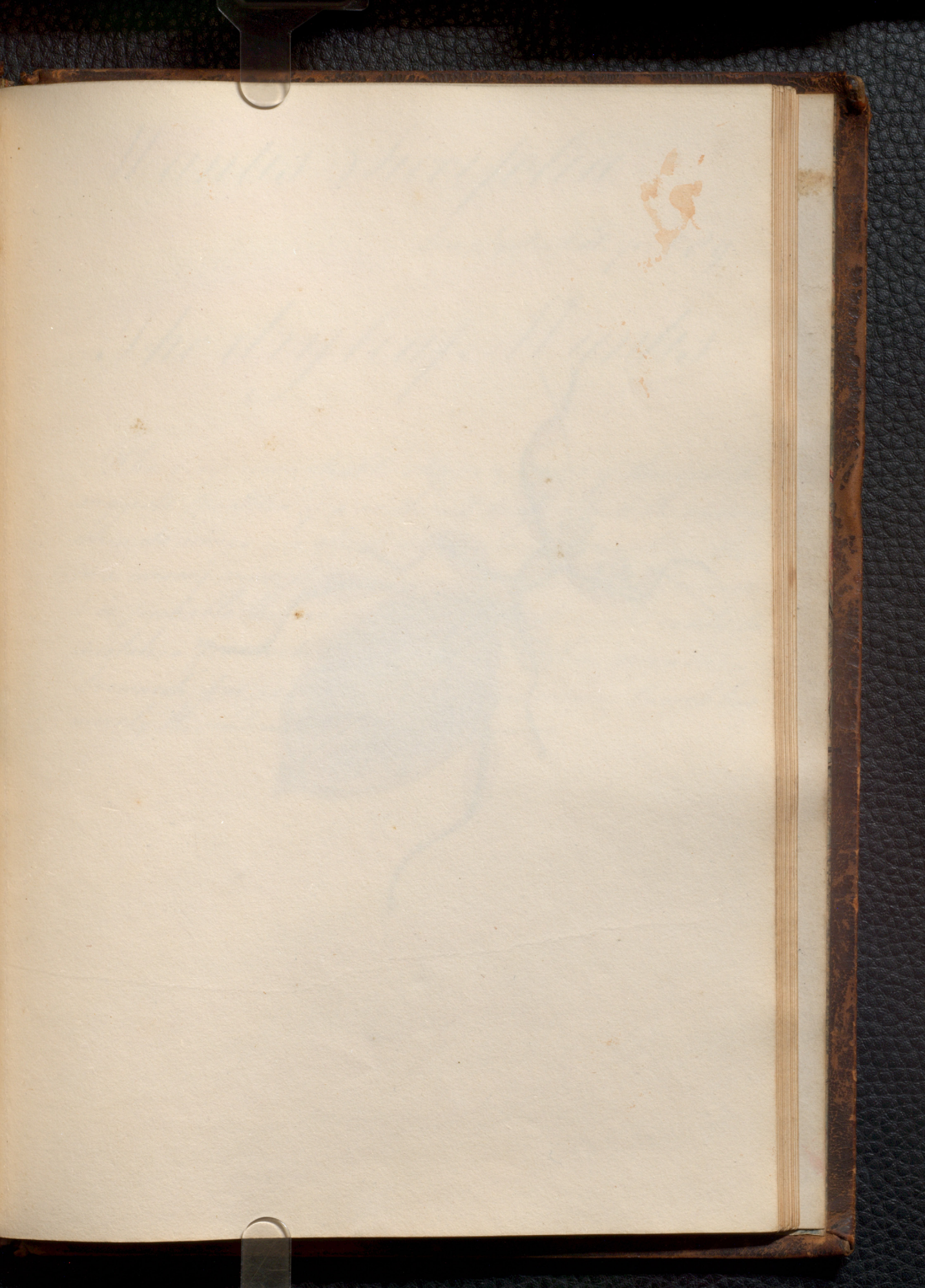
Trochilus Forficatus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 109.

The Forktailed Humming-bird

This beautiful native of the Western hemisphere is principally found in the island of Jamaica, & like most others of its genus, possesses a radiance of colour which is but ill expressed by the utmost efforts of art. It is principally distinguished as a species by the remarkable fork-shaped appearance of the tail, the feathers of which are stronger than in the rest of the Humming birds





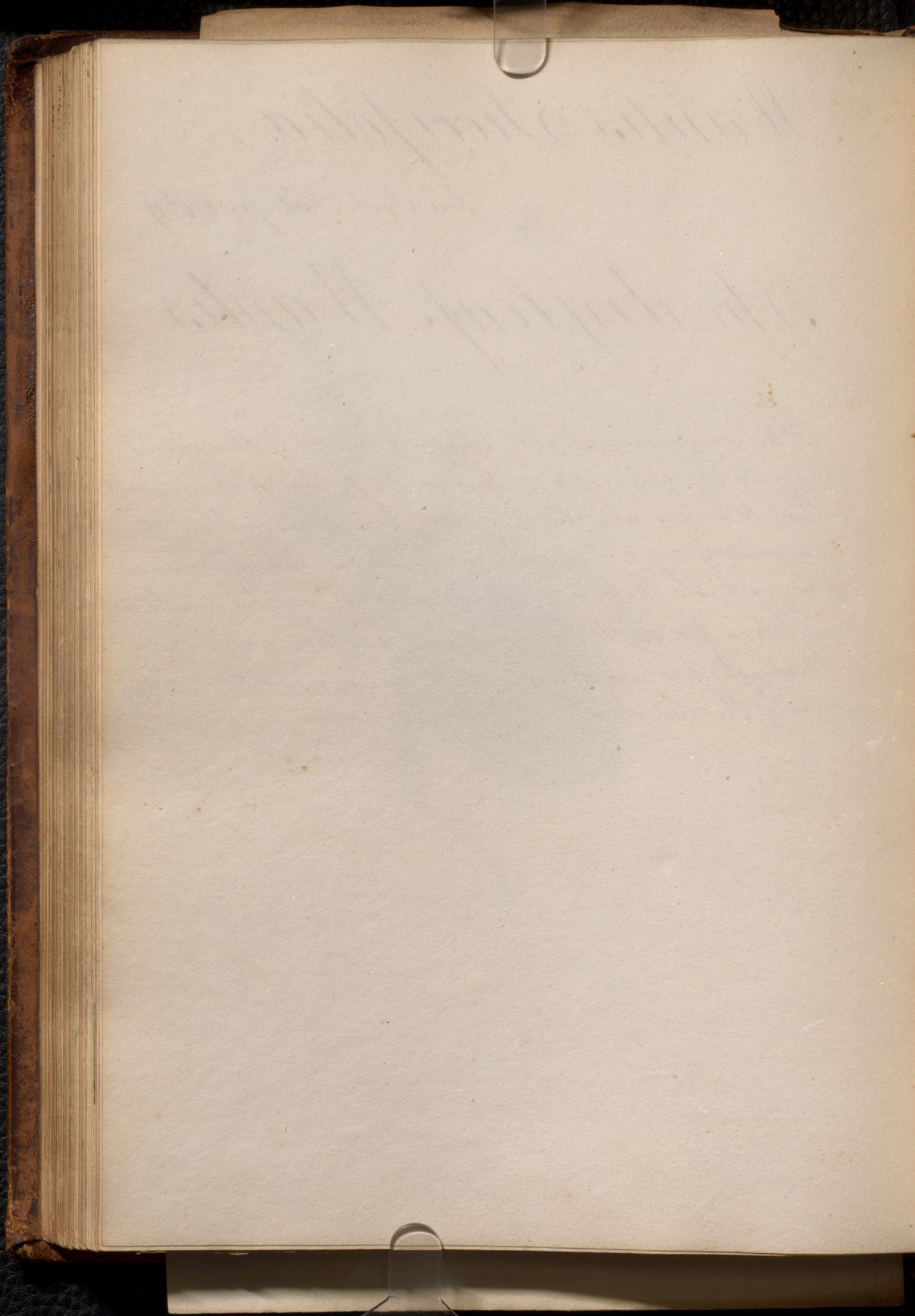


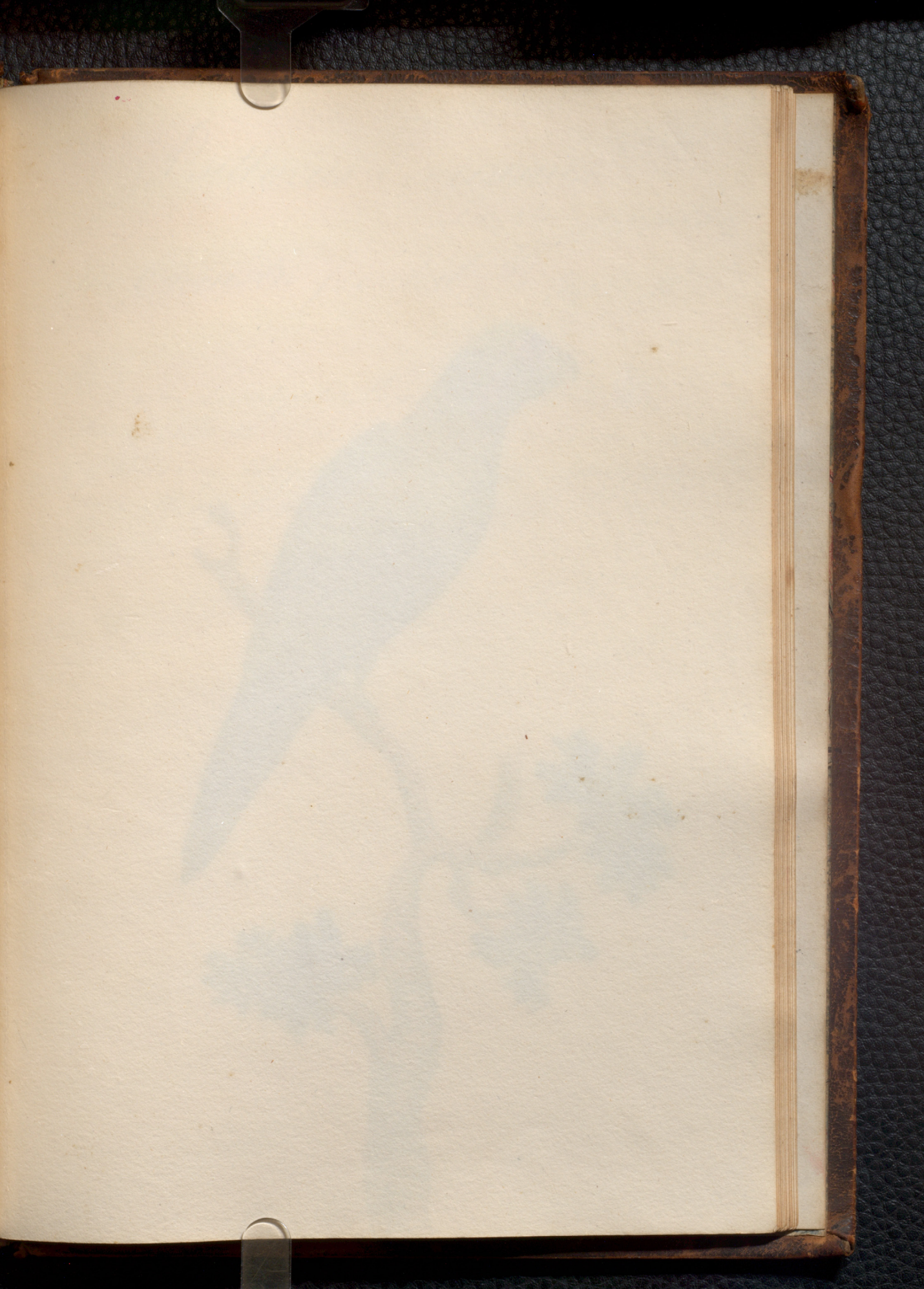
Mantis Siccifolia

Lin Syst. Nat. p. 689

The dry leaf Mantis

The very remarkable shape & colour of this insect suggests the Idea of a withered leaf, which the animal when its wings are closed so very much resembles, that on a cursory view, it might easily be mistaken for such it is probable that in a recent state it might easily be mistaken for such the colour being rather green than brownish, it is remarkable that this curious Insect has merely the rudiments of under wings





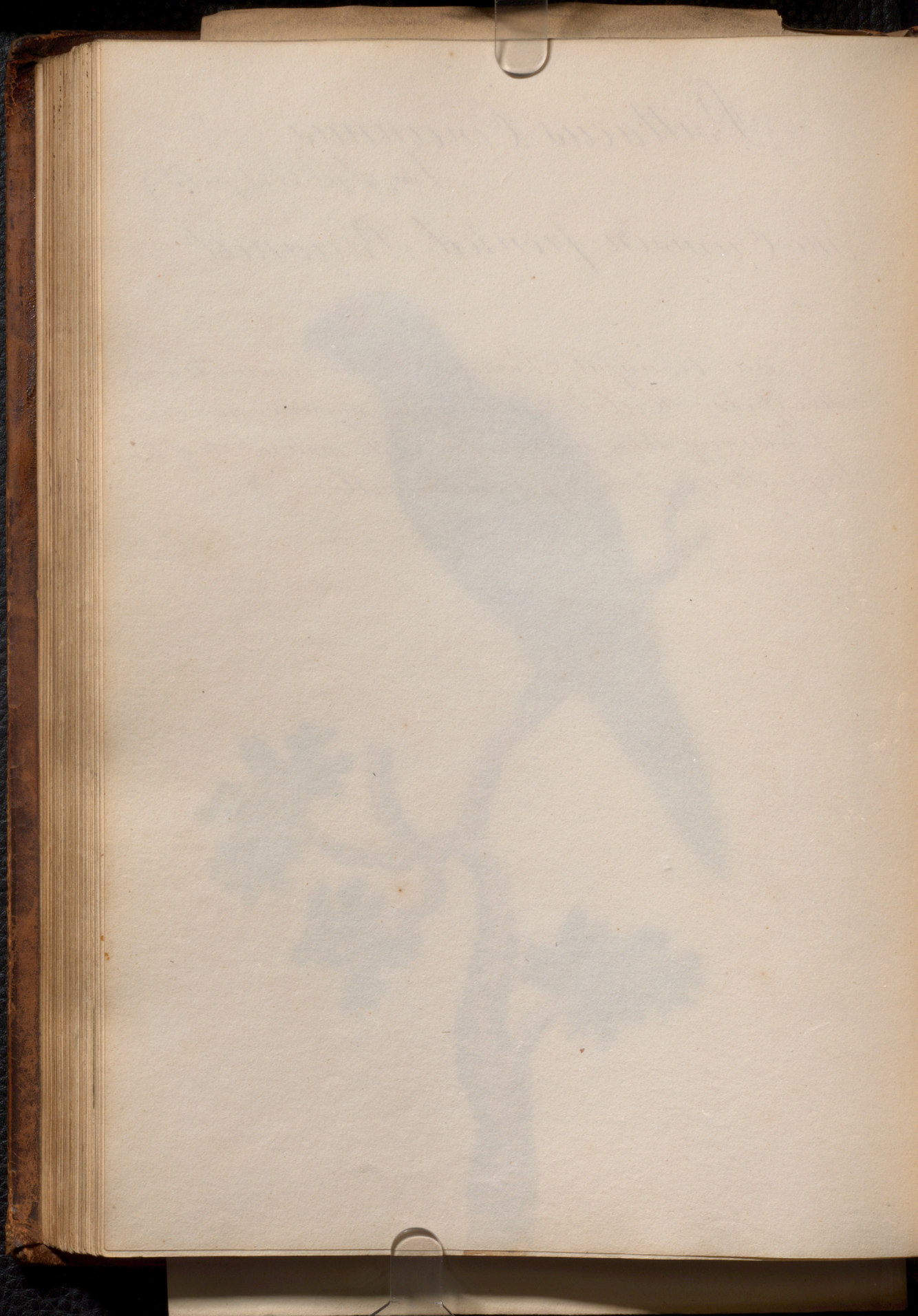


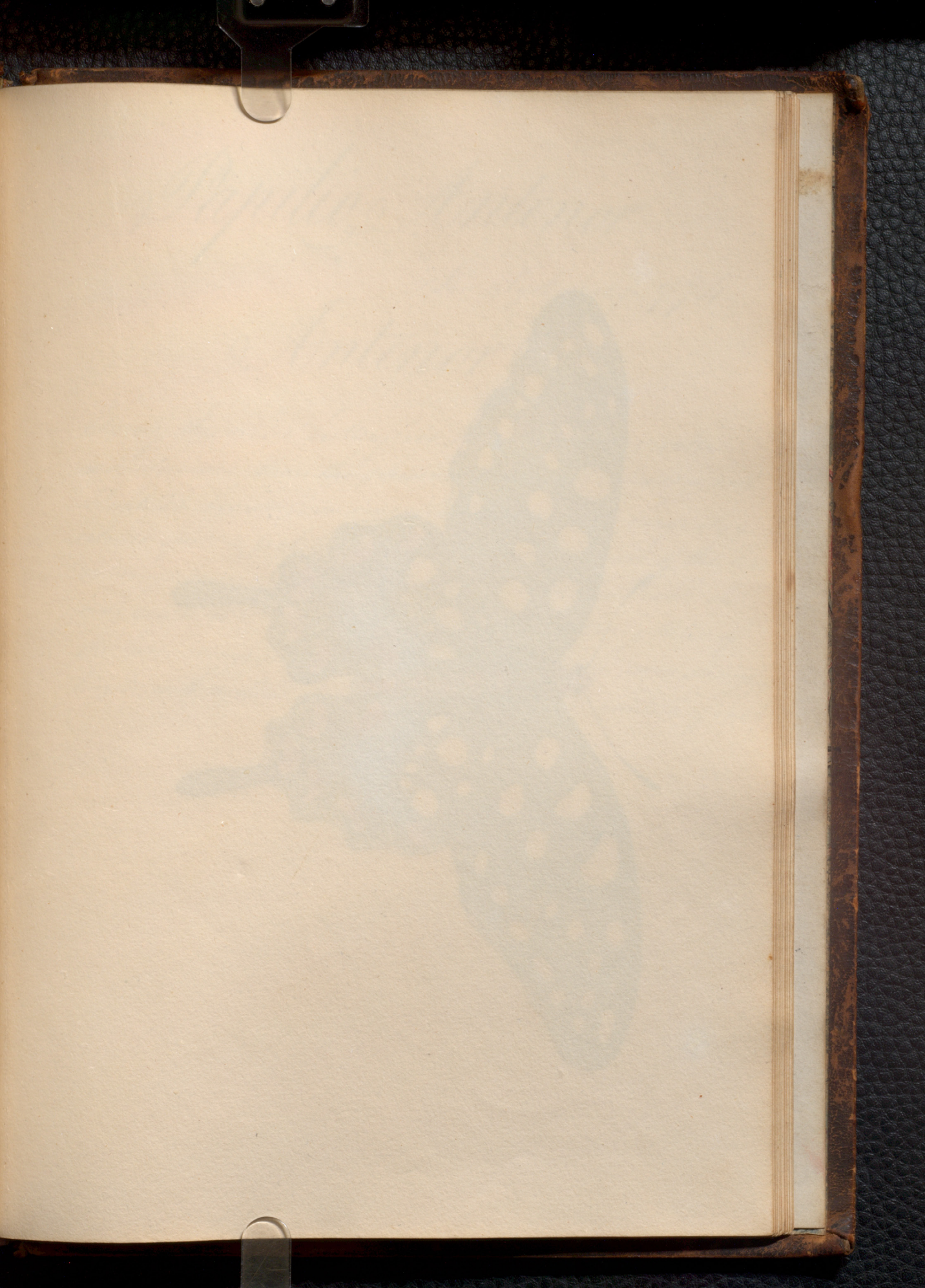
Pittacus Concinuus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 439

The Crimson-fronted Parakeet

The beautiful Parakeet on this drawing is a native of New Holland, & is one of the numerous new species of birds very lately made known to the naturalists of Europe. Its size is that of a small turtle.





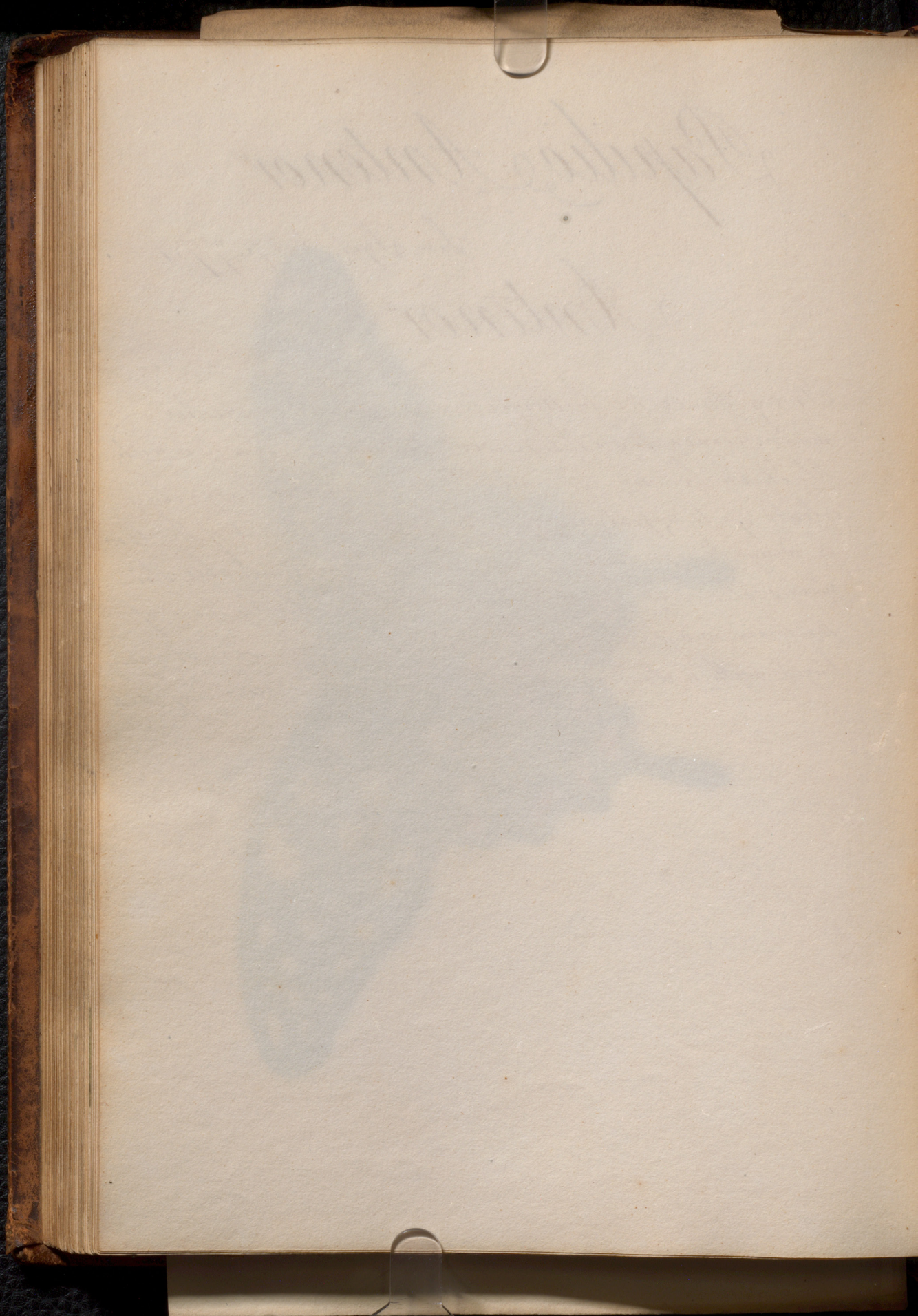


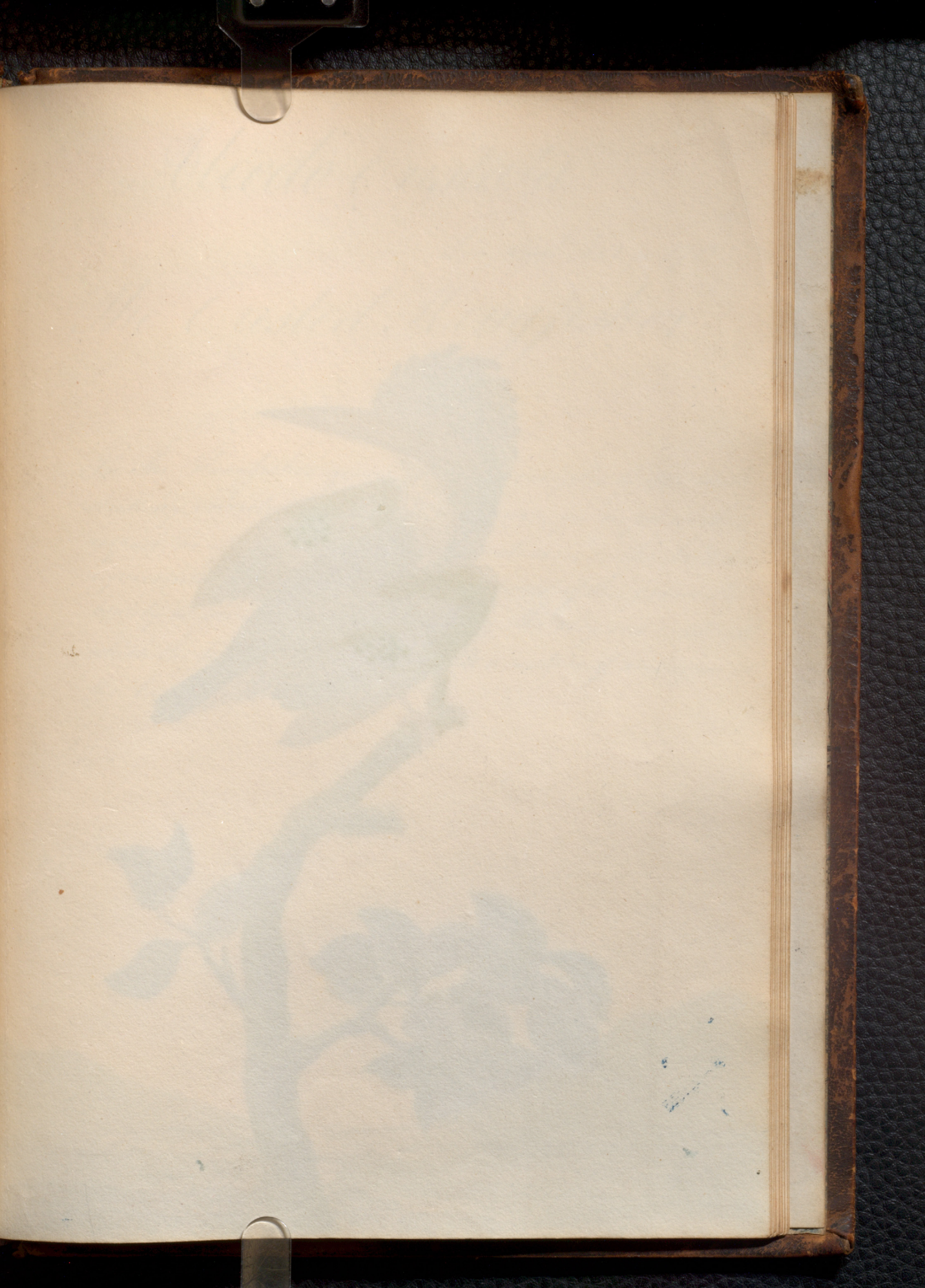
Papilio Antenor

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 774

Antenor

Few of the exotic butterflies have an air of greater magnificence than the present. Its general color is a rich blackish brown, ornamented by numerous large clay-coloured spots & patches. The disk or middle part of the lower wings has a greenish cast; owing to innumerable shining scales or specks of that colour, particularly those of the lower wings while the marginal ones are very strongly tinged with a cloud of vermillion red in the middle of each





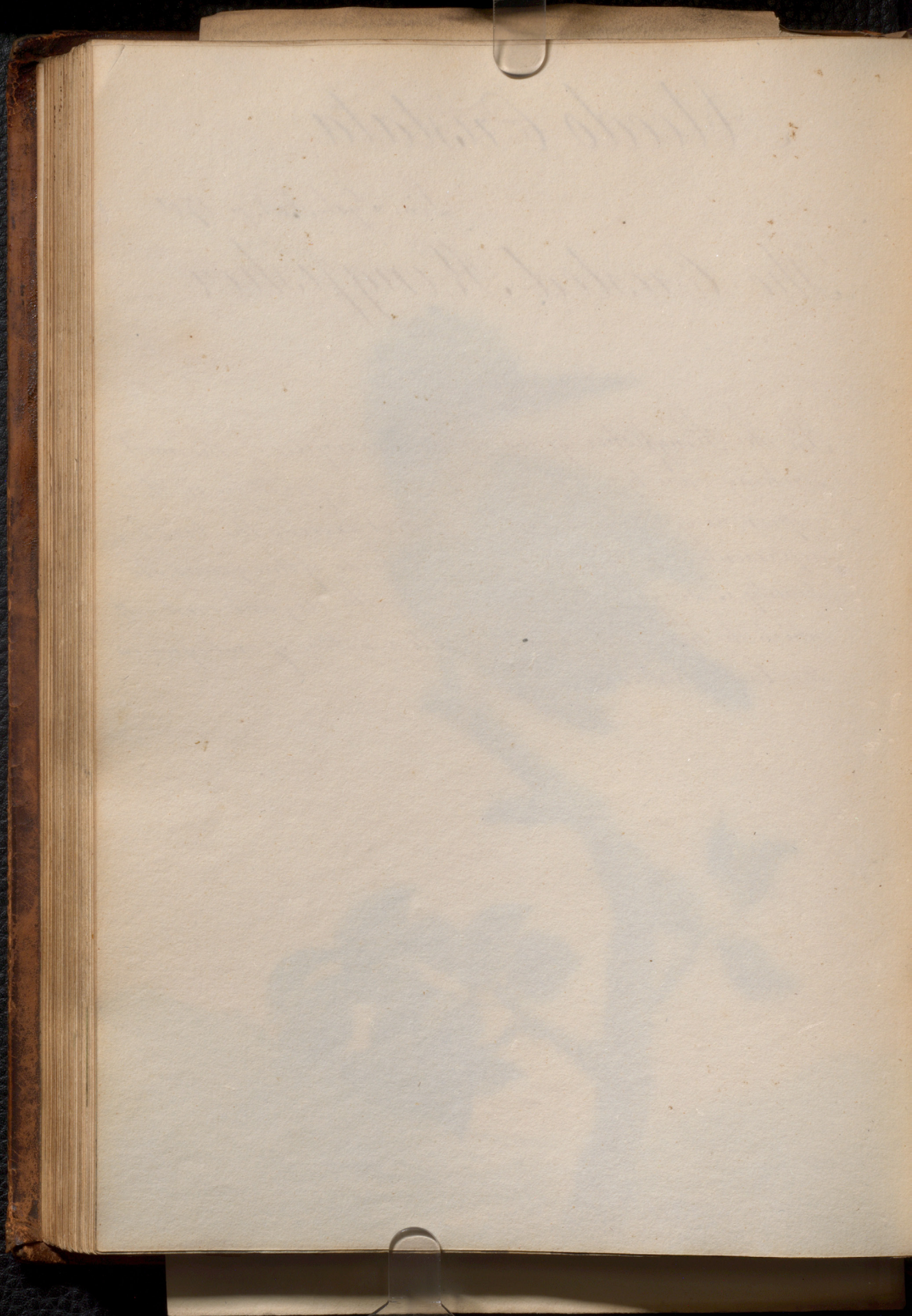


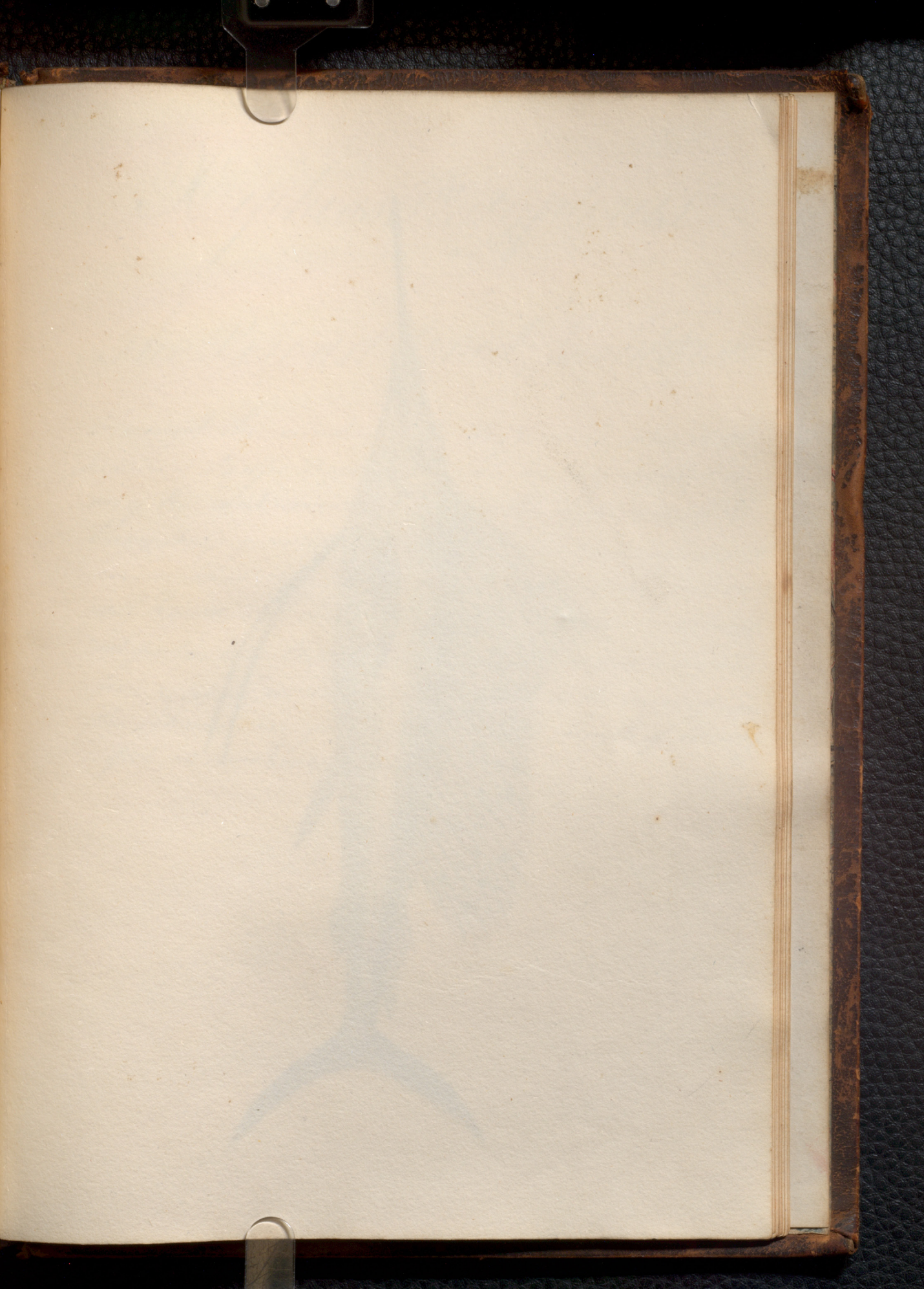
Alcedo Cristata

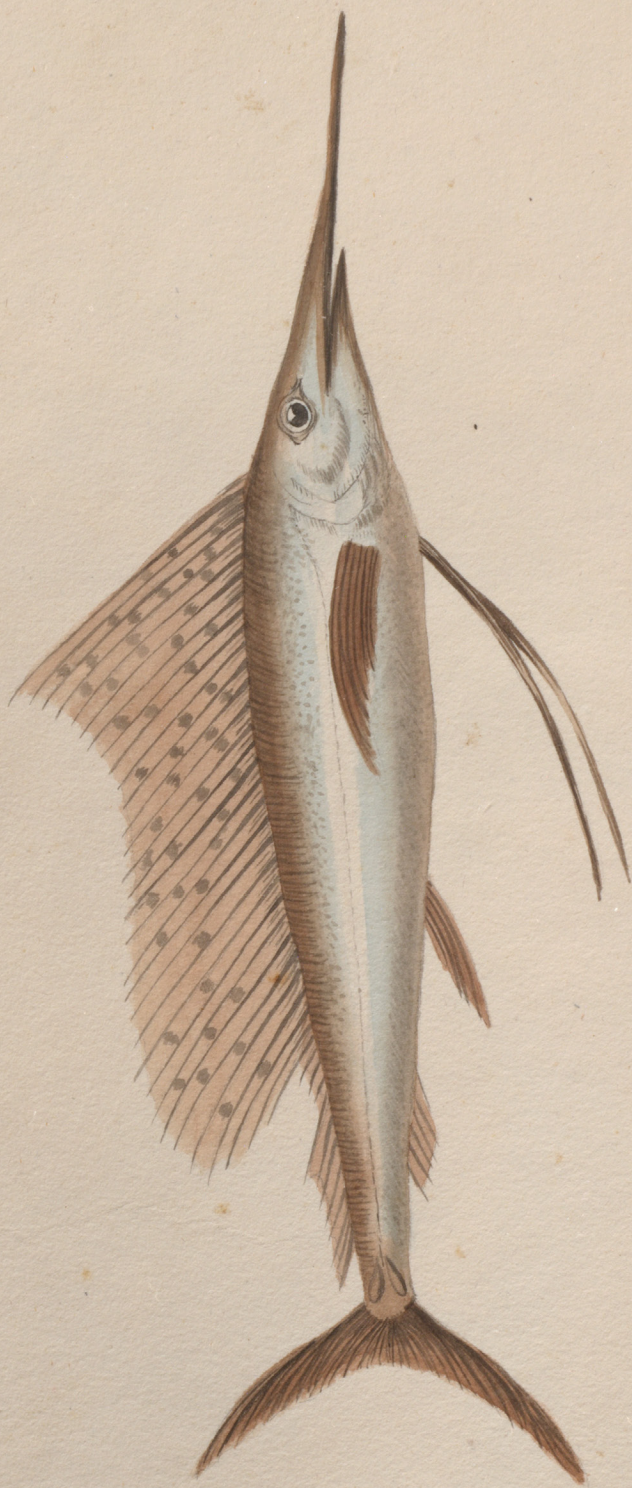
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 170

The Crested Kingfisher

In the Kingfisher genus, we have examples of the most striking variety & brilliancy of colour, & perhaps in this respect, no species can be found that exceeds the bird here represented. It is one of the smaller birds of this genus. Its beauty is singularly heightened by the elegant crest with which the head is ornamented. It is a native of amboyna in the East-Indies.



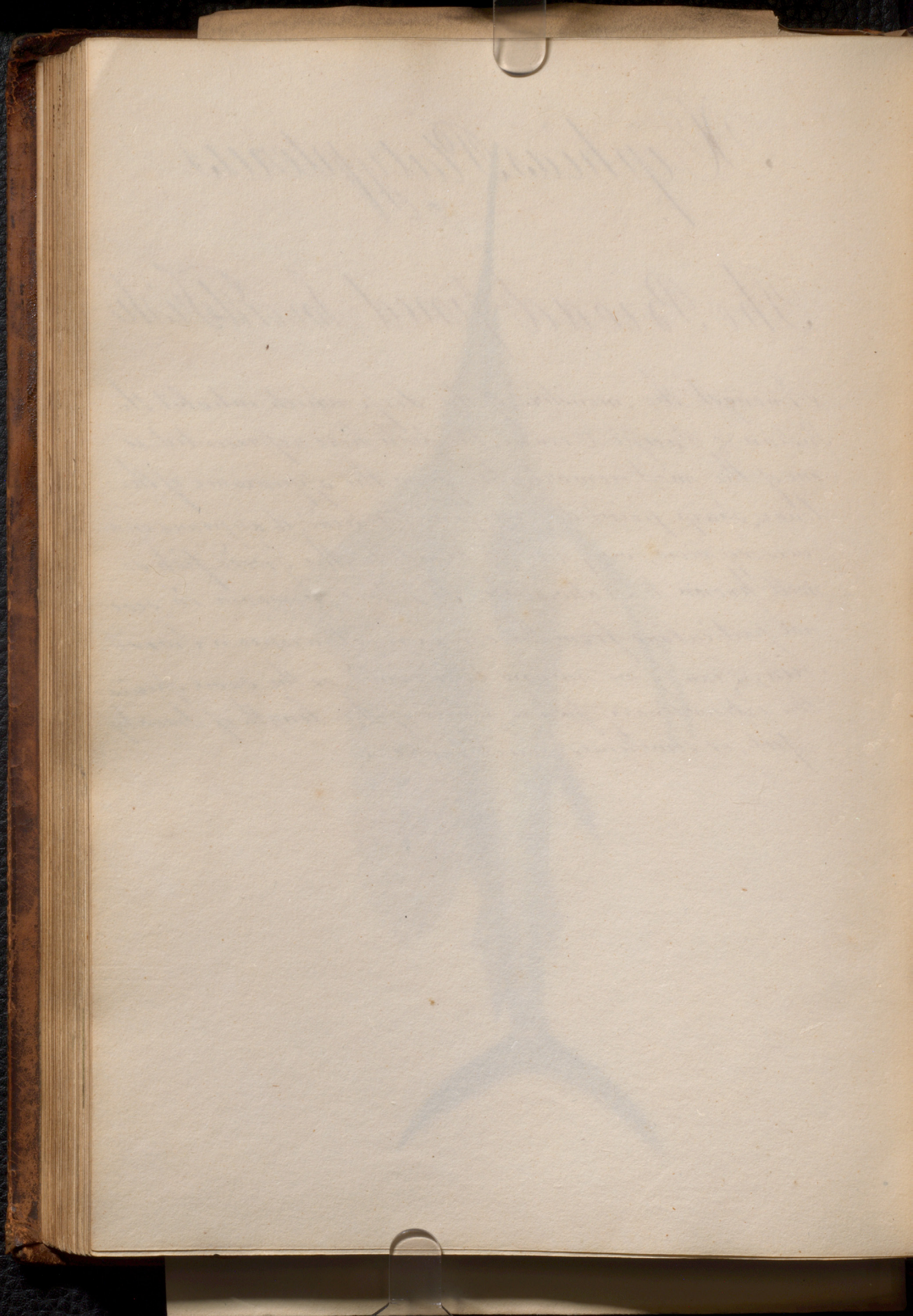


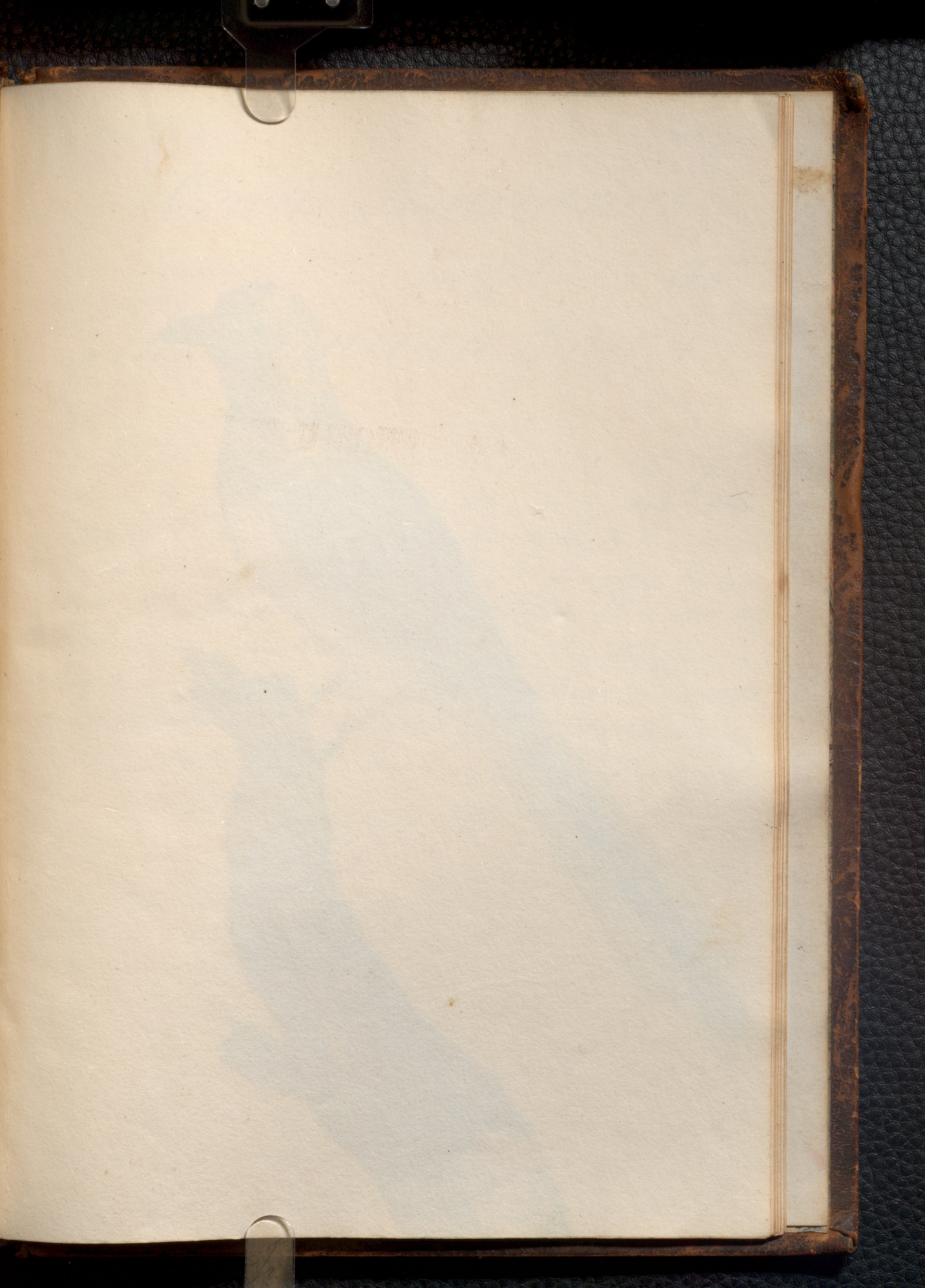


Xiphias Platypterus

The Broad-fined Swordfish

Amongst the monsters of the deep which inhabit the Indian & Pacific Oceans, the fish here represented is one of the most remarkable from the appearance of the long & sharp-pointed process of the head, it appears on a cursory view, very nearly allied to the sword-fish so well known to Naturalists. It differs however in several particulars from the common or European sword-fish, & can by no means be regarded as the same species. This extraordinary fish is found of the length of twenty feet, or sometimes much longer.





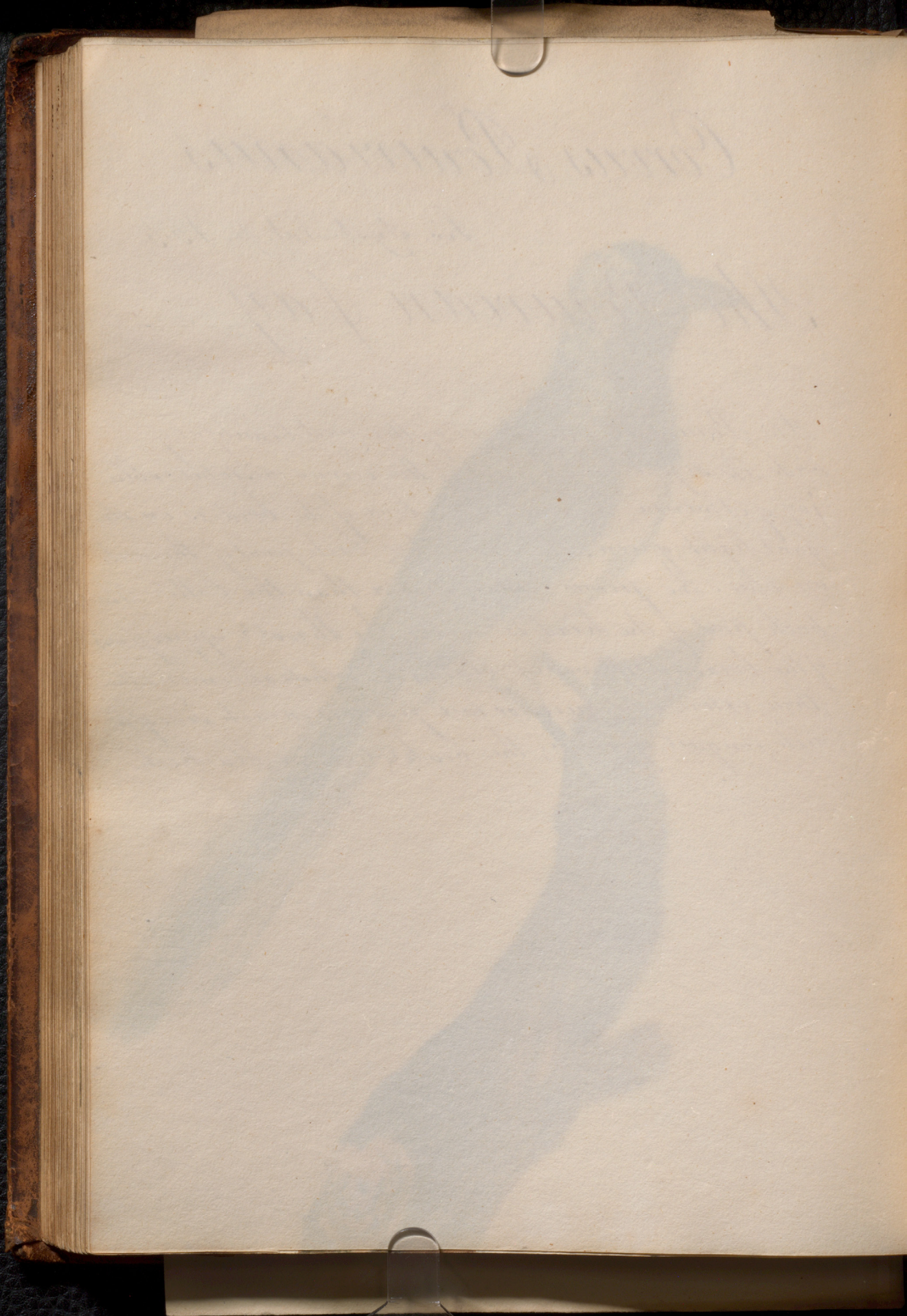


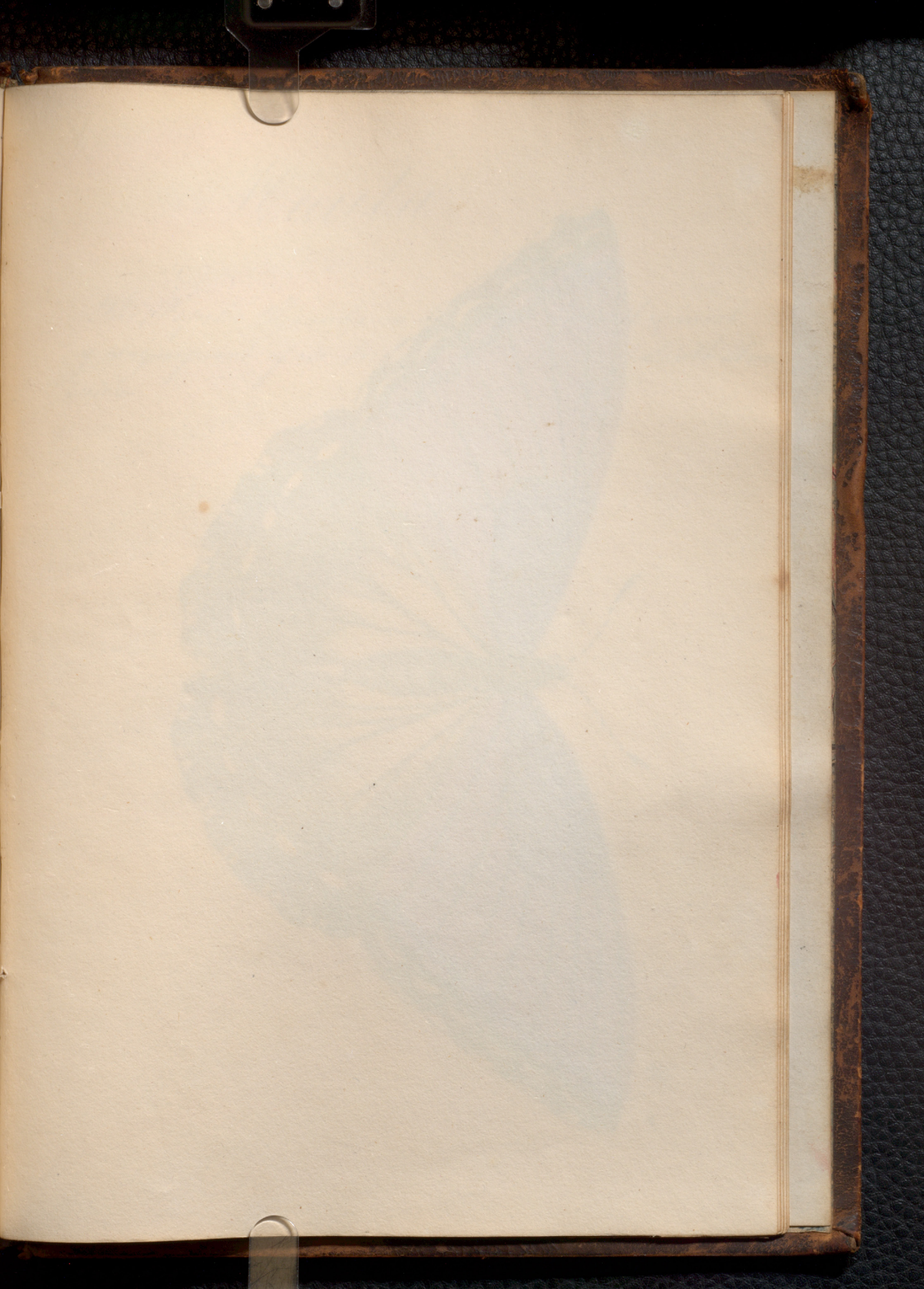
Corvus Peruvianus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 155

The Peruvian Jay

The Peruvian jay is one of the most beautiful of birds. Its size is nearly that of the *corvus cristatus* or blue jay of America. The general colour of the bird is an elegant light green; the frontlet & back part of the neck are blue, the former much deeper than the latter. The back part of the head is white; the throat & upper part of the breast deep velvet black; the whole abdomen & the three exterior rectrices or tail feathers on each side of a rich jonquil yellow; the beak & legs are blackish.

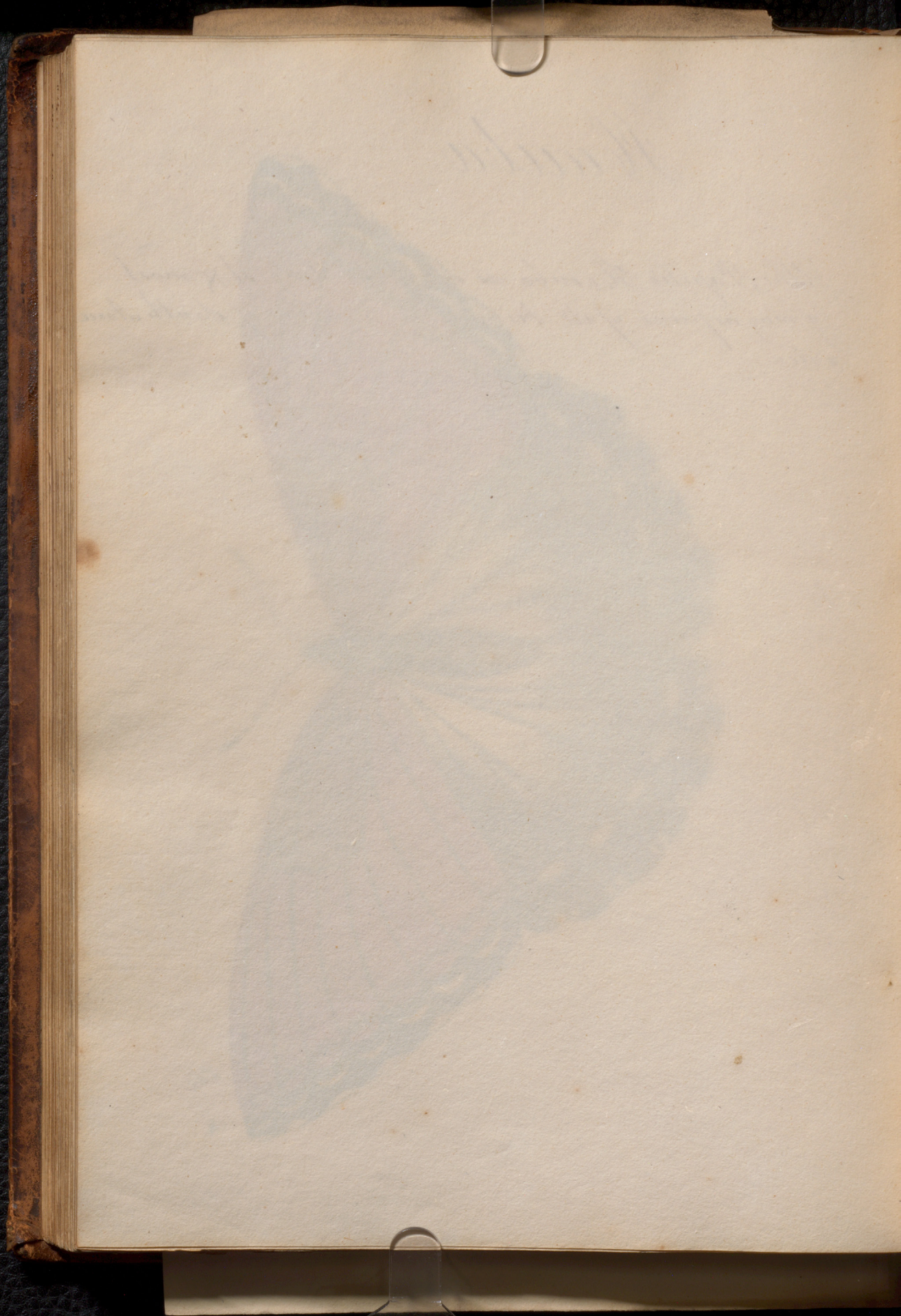


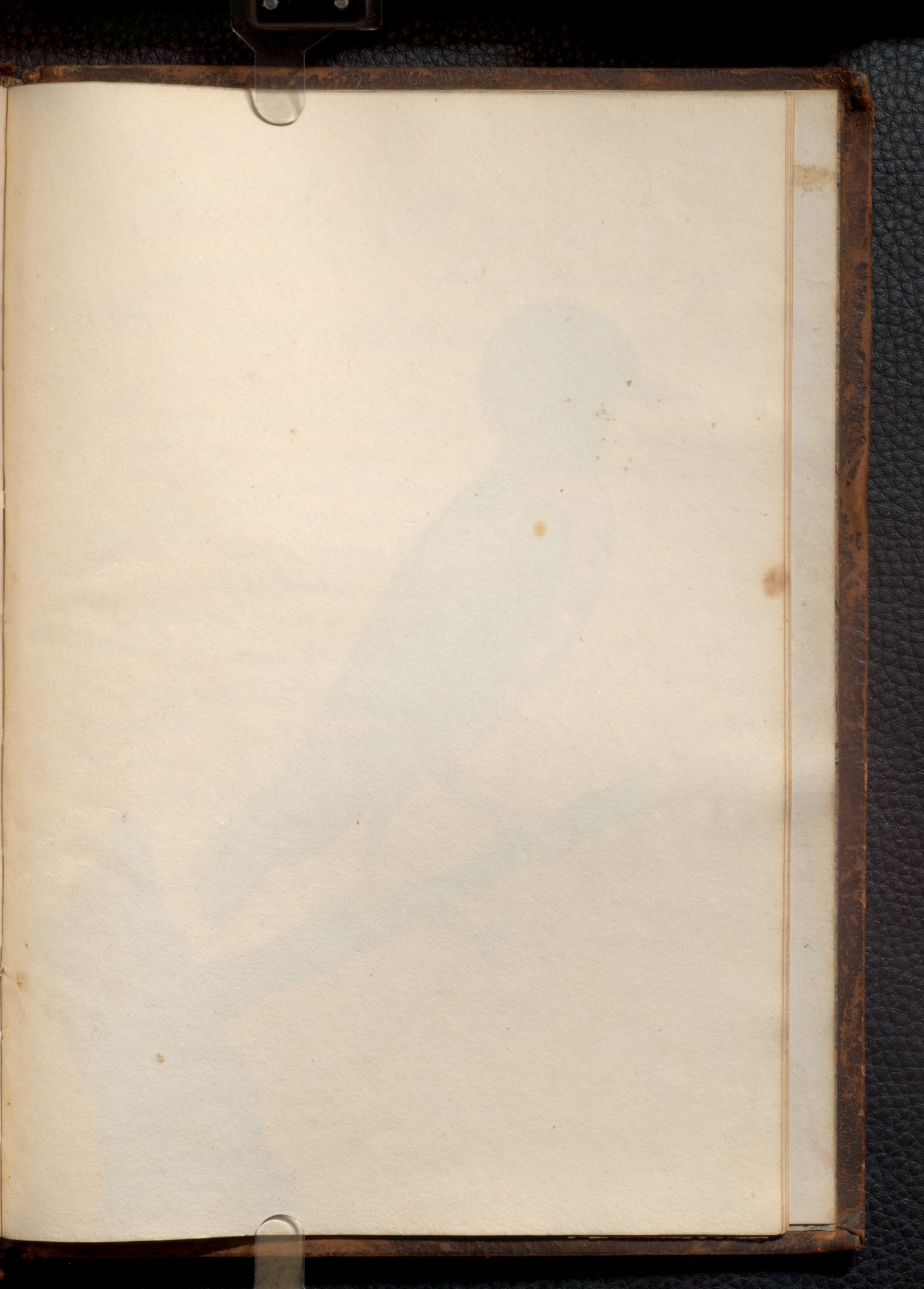




Heecuba

The *Papilio Heecuba* is one of the largest & most
magnificent of its tribe it is a native of South Ame-
rica. —





No. 2

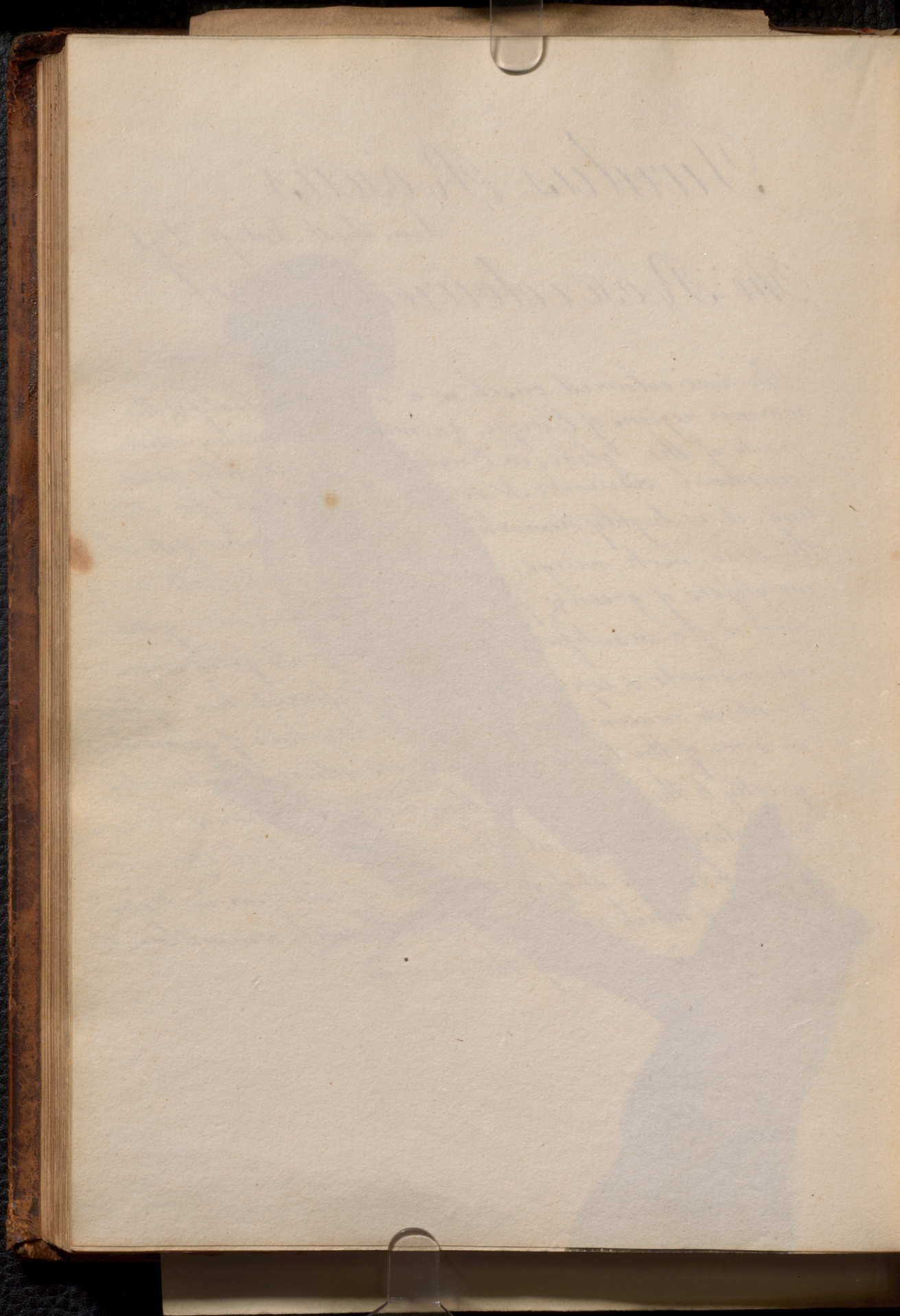


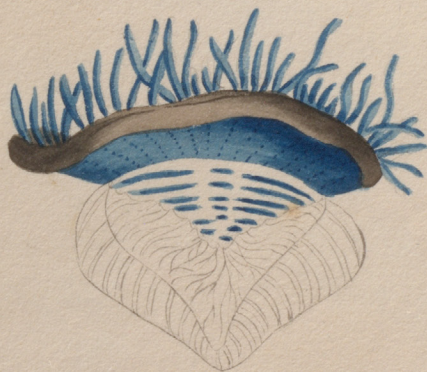
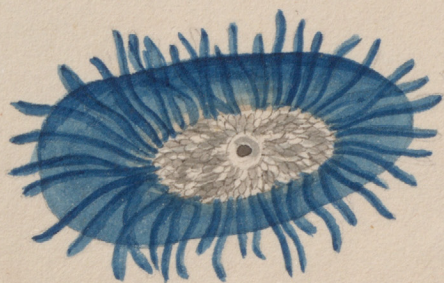
Turdus Rosellus

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 291

The Rose-coloured Ousel

The rose-coloured ousel, is a native of Italy & the warmer regions of Europe, as well as of many other parts of the globe, in England appears only as an occasional visitant; its size is nearly that of a Starling: it is highly remarkable for the elegance of its colouring: the head, neck, wings, & tail being black, with varying glosses of green & purple, while the remainder of the bird is of a beautiful pale rose colour. It feeds in general, on insects, & especially on the different kind of locusts, for which reason it is considered as a kind of sacred bird in some of the Eastern Countries, where it contributes greatly to the destruction of those noxious animals. This is particularly the case at Aleppo. A beautiful specimen of this bird was shot in the course of last year in Oxfordshire, of which an account was politely communicated by Captain Jenner, of the marines.



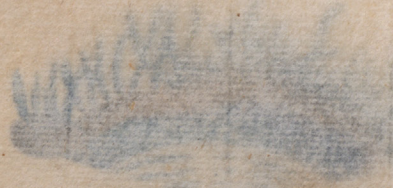


Medusa. Variata

Lin. syst. nat. p. 896

The Skiff Medusa

The beautiful animal here figured is very frequently observed in the Mediterranean sea, and even in the company of the water in the manner of the *Physalia*, to which it is extremely nearly allied, as represented in its natural size.



Medusa Navicula

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1096

The Skiff Medusa

The beautiful animal here figured is very frequently observed in the Mediterranean sea, sailing on the surface of the water in the manner of the *Medusa Velolla*, to which it is extremely nearly allied. it is represented in its natural size.

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